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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
AS TO THE  
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
AND  
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.  
1893.



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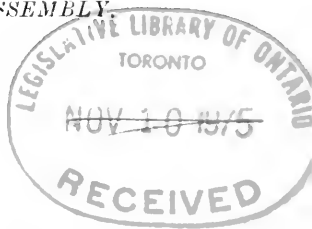




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OF THE  
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AS TO THE  
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EXPERIMENTAL FARM  
1893.

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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1893

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## THE COMMISSION.

The Great Seal of  
the Province of  
Ontario. }

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To John Winchester, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, Master in Chambers; John Watterworth, of the Village of Wardsville, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and John S. Pearce, of the City of London, in the said County of Middlesex, Esquire, our Commissioners in this behalf, Greeting :

C. F. FRASER,  
Attorney-General, *pro tempore*, } WHEREAS, in and by Chapter seventeen of the  
R.S.O., Cap. 13, Sec. 3. } Revised Statutes of Our Province of Ontario,  
entitled, "*An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters*," it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province in Council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good Government of Our said Province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by the Commission in the case, confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such inquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence upon oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence, and to compel them to produce documents and things, as is vested in any Court in civil cases; but that no party or witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to criminal prosecution.

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to the Executive Government of Our said Province that it is expedient to inquire into the want of harmony said to prevail in the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at the City of Guelph amongst the staff, officers and others connected with the said institution, or some of them, and into the conduct of said persons so far as the Commissioners may deem the interests of the institution to require.

AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario in Council deems it expedient that inquiry should be made into the said matters,

NOW KNOW YE, that we, having and reposing full trust and confidence in you the said John Winchester, John Watterworth and John S. Pearce, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our said Province, appoint you the said John Winchester, John Watterworth and John S. Pearce, to be Our

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Commissioners in this behalf, to inquire into and report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor upon the want of harmony said to prevail in the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at the City of Guelph, amongst the staff, officers and others connected with the said institution, or some of them, and into the conduct of the said persons, so far as the Commissioners may deem the interests of the institution to require; giving to you Our said Commissioners full power and authority to summon before you any party or witnesses, and to require him or them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if such party or witnesses is or are entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce to you, Our said Commissioners, such documents and things as you may deem requisite to the full investigation of the premises, together with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by us conferred on any Commissioner appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

AND WE DO REQUIRE you, Our said Commissioners, forthwith after the conclusion of such inquiry, to make full report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor touching the said investigation, together with all or any evidence taken by you concerning the same.

TO HAVE, HOLD AND ENJOY the said office and authority of Commissioners for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: The Honorable George Airey Kirkpatrick, member of Our Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this eighth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By command,

(Signed), J. M. GIBSON,  
Secretary.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

# COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

AS TO THE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK,  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the want of harmony said to prevail in the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at the City of Guelph amongst the staff, officers and others connected with the said institution, or some of them, and into the conduct of the said persons, so far as the interests of the institution required, beg to report as follows:

During the inquiry, which commenced on the 15th June and ended on the 6th July, 1893, your Commissioners examined 94 persons in all, of whom 64 were students of the College, 12 ex-students, 12 officers, and of the remaining 6, 5 had previously been connected with the institution.

The petition asking for the investigation, presented by five ex-students, namely, R. N. Morgan, of Strathroy; W. L. Carlyle, of Chesterville; D. Buchanan, of Toronto; F. Mulholland, Yorkville, and W. Rendall, of Camperdown, states as follows: "Speaking on behalf of the great body of graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, we recognize that you have done much in the interests of agricultural education, especially in the equipment of this institution. We certainly owe our gratitude to the present Minister of Agriculture for the many improvements he has made during his tenure of office, some of which are the establishment of the Dairy School and the erection of new buildings. The College is a great power for good in our Province and elsewhere, and has vast possibilities, but we regret to say that it has not done and is not doing what it might. Why? It is well known that there is something seriously wrong which has long existed and cannot exist much longer. Unless speedily corrected, it must result disastrously."

"The existing state of affairs is causing comments through the country unfavorable to the institution; has kept students away from the College, and has a most injurious effect upon the character of the students during their course."

The evidence taken shows that there existed a lack of harmony between Dr. Mills, President of the College, and Mr. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture. A large number of witnesses alleged that such lack of harmony was occasioned by the actions of the President.

It was also alleged by Professor Shaw and some of the students and ex-students of the College, to whom he had repeated his supposed grievances, that there was a lack of harmony between the Minister of Agriculture and himself.

Your Commissioners respectfully beg to refer to the instances of lack of harmony which the witnesses laid most stress upon as causing the trouble. In addition, your Commissioners respectfully beg to refer to the conduct of such of the officers and students as, in their opinion, the interests of the institution require.

With respect to the lack of harmony which it was claimed was occasioned by the actions of Dr. Mills, President of the College, the following are instances:

#### INSTANCES GIVEN BY PROFESSOR SHAW.

He states that the second night he spent in Guelph he had friction with the President, in consequence of being assigned a room with the President's secretary, which he was to share with the secretary as his bedroom and study, he supposed. He felt grieved at being thus treated. The next day, he said, Prof. Robertson offered to share his bedroom and sitting-room, and he accepted the offer.

In answer to the above charge Dr. Mills stated:

"I had received no order at all to furnish him rooms. I am not under obligation to furnish rooms for every one at the College. Afterwards, Mr. Drury consented that I should do so. He thought it would be more convenient, and I agreed with that. That was before Prof. Shaw's wife and family came. He wished to come into the College, and I was willing to do the best I could; but had received no orders to provide him with rooms. The College is, properly, for boarding students. Prof. Panton had two rooms, Prof. Robertson two and my secretary one. Prof. Shaw was coming only for a short time, and I did not think it was wise to go to the expense of painting, papering and carpeting rooms for him, so I fitted up a bed, etc., and put it in the room occupied by my secretary. I thought that was quite satisfactory to him, and never knew different until he complained now.

"I heard his wife was coming to visit him. I said I would like to entertain her during her stay; and he accepted the invitation. When she was to come, I sent my carriage down to the station to meet her and bring her up. I afterwards found that there was another carriage to meet her; she was taken somewhere else and nothing was ever said to me. We had tea waiting. There was never any explanation. She was taken to the College and kept in the matron's apartments by Mrs. Martin.

"I spoke to Prof. Shaw afterwards about taking his wife away after accepting my invitation; he simply listened to what I said, and made no explanation whatever.

"I treated him as well as I knew how."

ANOTHER INSTANCE. Parker was weighing cattle by order of Story, and when doing so, Dr. Mills told him there was no necessity for it; that he might be better employed doing some other thing. Mr. Story told him this.

As to this, Dr. Mills gave the following evidence :

"About the weighing of cattle. Prof. Shaw had his farm and the Journal both on hand the first year he was here, and, with my consent, he went down occasionally to his own farm. Several complaints had been made that Parker was neglecting the sheep and that they were not regularly watered. The Minister told me it was my duty to go around and see whether there was any truth in these statements. I went around one afternoon and found a stock ram that evidently had not had any food or drink for some time. Prof. Shaw was away at his farm, and I did not know where Story was. I asked Parker if he had been fed. He said he got something in the morning. I asked when he was watered; he said 'yesterday afternoon.' I asked him his excuse for his neglect. He said he had received an order from Prof. Shaw or Mr. Story to weigh cattle. I said to him, 'Do you mean to say they intended you to neglect the cattle?' and ordered him to go and water them and then attend to the weighing."

ANOTHER INSTANCE. "Milk was being drawn to the dairy school in February last. We had some horses that were unused and idle. One Sunday evening the President sent Mr. Hay over to say that he would like a horse, I think he said the following morning, to draw milk. We let one of the horses go. Shortly after, I went over to talk of the matter with the President, and represented to him that the horses that were idle were not prepared for that kind of work and were liable to injury, even by a single day's work in that condition. So far as I remember, he said that it was the Minister's desire that we should furnish a horse—I believe two days in the week—as one of the horses in regular work was not in a very good condition. I remonstrated that the horses were not ready for work and that it would injure them. As he rather insisted on having it done, I said, 'Very well; if it is the Minister's will and your will, all right.'

One of the horses was put on the road, and, the end of the first or second night he came home sick, and was in the doctor's hands for quite a while."

In answer to the above, the following evidence was given :

Dr. Mills stated: "Prof. Dean and I agreed that I was to try to get the supply of milk for the school. We were using two travelling dairy teams for that purpose. We had considerable difficulty in getting the milk, and the roads were bad. One of the horses gave out. There were a number of horses in the stable doing little or nothing at that time. I did not think it right to go and hire a horse while there were lots there. Prof. Shaw did not seem to like the idea, when I said that I would like a horse to replace the one that was sick. I did not know what horse was sent, till I found that 'Old Fred,' an old, heavy, road horse had been sent—a horse that no man in his senses would think of sending for such work—he was played out."

"There were four or five horses idle at that time—if not absolutely idle they had very little to do—the experimental teams had little to do. I spoke to Prof. Shaw about them. He said that Benson, the driver, had objected to either of these horses going out on the work, and that he rather approved of his course."

Mr. Story, being examined as to above, stated :

A. He was a good horse—he was not a driving horse—they asked for him.

Q. Who ?

A. I think it was Palmer.

Mr. MILLS—They did not ask for him.

Mr. WINCHESTER: Q. Would you yourself have put such a horse to such work?

A. No.

Q. Then, why did you send him?

A. They took him in spite of me.

Q. Who?

A. Teamster Bell, I think.

Q. Who asked for "Fred?"

A. Bell said Dr. Mills said we were to give him a horse. I said, you can have your choice of "Fred" or "Doctor";—the other horses were all working.

Q. Would you send that horse for that purpose?

A. No.

Q. Did you do it intentionally?

A. No; I said, "You take that horse to the dairy and change it for the one running around the road. He is not in a condition to work."

ANOTHER INSTANCE: With reference to the difficulty about the student labor, on April 14th last, the Minister wrote to the President, in which the following appears:

"I desire also to call your attention to the fact that I have struck out the extra item in the estimates for student labor; and I wish it distinctly understood, that so long as any person is a student at the institution, he shall be required to take the ordinary run of work and be paid therefor in the ordinary way in which students are paid, and in that way only. In my judgment it is not in the interest of the institution that special jobs should be given, or paid for, out of the funds of the institution—except in special instances that have been submitted to yourself, or to this department, and approved of. When some students are employed as hired men, receiving higher wages than the others, we are liable to severe criticism, on the ground that one student is receiving an advantage over another—which, certainly, cannot be defended."

This letter was immediately submitted to Prof. Shaw. After reading it, it appears that he informed some students, who were enquiring about the matter, that whatever they earned must go on next year's board.

In his evidence, Prof. Shaw states that when he received the letter from the President, he read it hurriedly, and, as he afterwards learned, put a wrong construction upon it, when the boys asked him about wages.

In his examination the following takes place:

Q. But is not the letter perfectly plain?

A. I just read it hurriedly; and just laid it aside, thinking I would copy it shortly and observe it more exactly.

Q. But after Findlay pointed out to you that your statement was inconsistent with the letter, you still held that you were right?

A. I do not think Findlay pointed it out to me.

Q. You showed that letter to him—the very part.

A. I did not read it.



Q. But he did, and told you you were wrong; how can you account for that inconsistency? At any rate you went to the President and settled the matter, and asked him to announce it the next morning—which he did. You were a little late; he did not wait, but announced it, was that it?

A. Yes.

Mr. MILLS, in his evidence as to above, stated:

Q. There was some statement about crediting the students for labor at the end of the term—what is your explanation of it?

A. In several instances they came to me asking if it was true that if they had anything to their credit at the end of the year it would not be refunded. They did not say from whom they came, nor from where they got the information. Ferguson came and said he wanted to know for certain about the matter. I told him it was entirely incorrect—I had given no order, and was not aware that the Minister had. Mr. Comfort also came and I told him the same thing. Then Prof. Shaw and Mr. High came to me. High had been to me before to know whether he might be excused from work; I said he would have to see Prof. Shaw, as I could not interfere with Prof. Shaw's plans. I told them that there was nothing in the report. No one said who had circulated the report. Prof. Shaw asked me to make it clear to the students the next morning. I had, on several occasions, intended to speak about it, but had forgotten. Next morning I thought I would make the statement at once, in case I should forget it again. Prof. Shaw was a little later than usual. I said: "Someone is circulating falsehoods in regard to the work, and that I could not account for it." I say now they were falsehoods. Prof. Shaw came in as I was finishing the announcement. He afterwards came to my office and said it was he who had made the statements to the students, and that he had misunderstood the letter. He did not state that before.

ANOTHER INSTANCE—September 26th, 1891: "Dr. Mills being responsible for the Creamery Department, there was corn lying on the ground belonging to the department, from September 19th to October 10th, and partly spoiled. People seeing it would naturally come to the conclusion that it was the fault of the farm foreman, over whom I am responsible."

As to the above Dr. Mills stated:

Q. What about the Dairy Department cutting corn?

A. I did not cut it; it is under Prof. Dean; I finally did send a note to him about it, and he attended to it. I think it was to some extent spoiled. Prof. Dean complained that he had only one horse and could not get the farm to do the work. The farm objected because they thought they were doing work for which they were not getting credit. This matter has since been brought up before the Board who decided that the farm must do the work, and items were put in the estimates last spring to cover the expense attached to this. Last year Prof. Dean could not get the farm to do anything. He hired horses in the city at \$3 per day and did his own work.

ANOTHER INSTANCE was about a student named Wells.

Prof. SHAW: "I told the students after the close of the College that we would expect them to work regularly; that we would not put up with them coming when it suited them and staying away when it suited them, and that if they did not work regularly their names would be removed from the list. Wells absented himself and I removed his name from the list. The President called my atten-

tion to the fact that he was off the list, and said that unless he got work he must go home. I conferred with the President and intimated to him that we did not want to put Wells on the work list. Some time after he went home." This was in August, 1890.

ANOTHER INSTANCE: About a month after his appointment, having to wind up his business as journalist and not being prepared for his duties, he wrote for two days getting up tables of farm work, and the third day he was preparing his lecture, when the President asked him to go down to the barns, "and my time was so taken up to within a few minutes of going in to give my lecture."

ANOTHER INSTANCE was on October 12th, 1891. "I received a memo. from Dr. Mills to send at once, if possible, the number of pens, etc., of the proposed piggery, size of passage, etc. What I complain of is the great number of demands from Dr. Mills for things at once."

ANOTHER INSTANCE: "On May 13th, 1891, I received a note from the President stating that the milk, instead of being brought to the College as soon as it was drawn, was allowed to stand in the foul air until it became tainted and spoiled for keeping. That occurred only one single morning—when the note arrived."

ANOTHER INSTANCE I shall mention as a grievance, is in reference to accounts in which President Mills stated that there were a large number of accounts in the books without the details. When I came to examine the orders the items were in these. There were some slight omissions. I do not say these were all the omissions he had reference to; I do not think they were.

ANOTHER INSTANCE: On May 28th, 1890, Mr. Story refused to let any of the 2nd year students go to the Experimental Dairy in the afternoon, as desired by Dr. Mills. I am satisfied that Mr. Story did not refuse to let them go, but that they required some little time to make up the work list before the change could be satisfactorily made. In connection with that President Mills sent in the following memo., in which one or two things were said that were not called for:

#### MEMO. *Re* STUDENT DISTRIBUTION.

May 28th, 1890.

Another deputation of 2nd year students waited on me to-day, and informed me that Mr. Story has positively refused to let one of them go to the Experimental Dairy every afternoon as requested. I am sorry for this. I think the request is a proper and reasonable one; and I shall be obliged if Prof. Shaw will arrange this matter at once so that they may begin to-day.

We must all bear several things in mind: First, that the students are here not for what work we can get out of them, but to learn what they can; and we are bound to give them every possible facility for instruction.

Second, that the farm is not the only department of the institution. It is entitled to its share of student labor, but nothing more.

Third, that the staff of hired help in every department, including the farm, is, I think, about sufficient to do the work in first-class state without any student help; so there cannot be much ground for complaint under this head.

I do not want anything unreasonable; but if the proposed arrangement is not satisfactory we shall have to go back to the old plan whereby the President distributed the students to the several departments.

JAMES MILLS.

ANOTHER INSTANCE was at the first annual supper that took place after his appointment. Mrs. Martin asked him before going in if he would come in with her. He did so and sat down at the head of one of the tables near where President Mills was sitting. The President said something to him about changing his place, and asked Mrs. Martin to excuse him, when she replied that she would not do so—he was taking care of her that night.

With reference to this instance Dr. Mills gave the following evidence:

Q. What about Prof. Shaw's grievance in connection with the experimental dinner?

A. He got into the Martin ring; when the dinner time came, he, Mrs. Martin and Mr. Hunt, together with some guests that Mrs. Martin had invited on her own responsibility (although it was the custom for me to give the invitations) came in and went to a different table. There was an officer's table and I have always had the Professor of Agriculture on my right on those occasions. I did not know anything about it till everyone looked around—it looked as if I were setting them aside. I went to Prof. Shaw in order to right matters and asked him to take his place at my table. He said he would not do anything of the kind, and stayed where he was.

ANOTHER INSTANCE—December 15, 1891: There is a letter from Dr. Mills wherein he asks to have it arranged for a supply of milk before Prof. Shaw leaves the College for Lansing. "That was just made before the College closed for three or four weeks. It would have made it very awkward for us if we had gone and purchased cows at that time, and we would have had the milk on our hands. We arranged for a supply of milk as soon as the College opened again."

As to the above Dr. Mills stated:

Q. What about the supply of milk for the College?

A. The matron complained very frequently that it was insufficient.

Q. What about the number of students falling from 100 to 50 at Christmas?

A. It is not correct—the falling off is usually at Easter.

Q. Is there any difficulty in the distribution of surplus milk?

A. Not if there is any effort made. We had the creamery all along, and when that quit we had the dairy.

Mr. SHAW: I referred to the four weeks holidays.

Mr. WINCHESTER: Would all go away then?

Mr. MILLS: It usually falls to about 20 during that time.

ANOTHER INSTANCE: "In the autumn when the College opened Dr. Mills wished us to begin morning lectures to the students on feeding. I considered that we were not ready for doing so, because the machinery had not been put in. We did not get the lectures until the machinery was put in. He should not have insisted upon the lectures."

As to the above instance Dr. Mills gave the following evidence :

Q. Did you interfere with him about lectures to the students in the cattle stable ?

A. Soon after Mr. Drury came into office he expressed the wish that there should be as much practical instruction as possible given directly to the students in the stables. I therefore asked Dr. Grenside to come to the College in the mornings in the fall, and that I would send the students to him to lecture to them there upon the care of horses, etc. That was carried out. I then asked Prof. Shaw in as kindly a way as I knew how to get the same kind of thing started in the cattle stables, but one reason or another was given against it. I then wanted the cattlemen to do it, but could not get it done, although the students wanted the instruction.

ANOTHER INSTANCE: "Dr. Mills has complained to me sometimes about weeds growing on certain portions of the farm, when I thought there was very little occasion for such complaint, and when weeds were growing at a far greater rate and in far greater numbers in the Horticultural Department."

With reference to the above Dr. Mills stated: "This occurred the second day before the picnic, about June 20th. I happened to go around as I sometimes do, and saw quite a lot of mustard, and I thought it had escaped Prof. Shaw's notice. I knew he was anxious to keep the farm clean and have it look well to visitors. I took notice of the things I saw that needed attention and sent a memo. of them to Prof. Shaw. This was in 1890. Soon after that Prof. Shaw wrote to the Minister without my knowledge, making the charge against me and the Horticultural Department for weeds neglected there. Mr. Forsyth was head of the Horticultural Department till January last, but he was ill all last summer. He wanted to resign, but I did not want him to, as he had been an old and very faithful servant, and said I would keep an oversight of his department myself. His foreman was doing the best he could. I spoke to him about keeping the place clean for the very reason that Prof. Shaw said that visitors did not distinguish between the departments. He said that he would do his best. When Prof. Shaw made the complaint I went to the foreman again about it. He said: 'Prof. Shaw has made a charge against me; go and look into the farm field and you will find plenty of thistles.' I went and found the thistles ready to seed. I said, 'well, that is no matter; you clean yours.'"

ANOTHER INSTANCE is that I was told by a member of my family that Captain Clarke had asked my son, who is lame, to ride up with him from Guelph and that he had come with him a couple of times; that he noticed young Mr. Mills carry a note to Captain Clarke, and that after he handed him that note young Mr. Mills rode up with him instead."

As to the above instance, Prof. Shaw in his evidence stated as follows :

Q. You do not believe Captain Clarke got a note from Dr. Mills asking him to take his son instead of your own ?

A. I said I was told it.

Q. Did you believe it ?

A. I am inclined to think Dr. Mills did not.

Q. When did you change your mind ?

A. Since the investigation began

Q. When ?

A. Since Dr. Mills stated it here.

Q. And still the miserable thing was working in your heart ?

A. That was in my mind until the time I told you.

Captain Clarke, upon being examined upon the subject, stated as follows : " I drive to the College at 4 o'clock from the city and Edgar Mills and Willie Shaw were at school, and usually they came out with me. Young Shaw is lame, but he drives the horse to the Collegiate, and if Mills is not kept in he will drive it to the College and drives it back to the station and leaves it."

Q. You have heard of Dr. Mills writing to you and that as a consequence you have not taken Prof. Shaw's son ?

A. I have heard now but not before.

Q. What do you say about it ?

A. I never heard a word about it in my life. He never wrote to me. I never had a letter from Dr. Mills nor Prof. Shaw nor his boys.

Q. They are friendly boys ?

A. They would go for one another. It was young Mills that first suggested taking Willie Shaw.

Q. They are so friendly as that ?

A. I thought so. I picked young Shaw up. It was young Mills suggested it. Dr. Mills has never spoken to me in the fourteen years I have been here about anyone.

ANOTHER INSTANCE—October 18th, 1891: "There was a note sent by Dr. Mills saying that the swill had not been removed that day, and that if I was not able to attend to it regularly he would attend to it himself. I thought that discourteous, for the day that happened was the day of the sale when there were some hundreds of people here, and everyone in our department is so occupied that they would not be able to attend to it, as on other days."

ANOTHER INSTANCE: "In February, 1892, the Advisory Board sent for me to confer with me about my horse being kept in the President's stable. Some members asked me to go over and look at the stable. We went over and the conclusion was, while we were talking together, that there was no room for my horse and conveyance. I said I would take the conveyance if necessary to the farm shed some distance away. The Board said that they thought that a reasonable proposition. I had received some letters from Dr. Mills before that, the tenor of which was that there was a decided necessity for taking the horse away, while I looked on that as something there was not an absolute necessity for."

With reference to the above Dr. Mills stated as follows: "When that stable was built Prof. Brown was here. I consulted the Minister, Mr. Ross, and he said that building is to be only for the College horses proper; that is, the horse of the President and the Bursar. I said, what about Prof. Brown's horse? He said its place is in the farm stables where, he said, it could be looked after with the ordinary horses without extra cost, and when it is wanted there will always be the

cattleman or his assistant there to get him out. The horse that Prof. Brown had was bought by the Government; it has been presented to Mr. Story. I never agreed to keep Prof. Shaw's horse when he came, but being willing to accommodate him I consented to put the horse and carriage for a time in the extra stall in my stable—the stall reserved for visitors. The carriage house is 22x28. I then had five vehicles there. At that time the waggonette was kept in the implement shed. There was a row about not running it often enough. The man had to drag it from the place down the hill up here to clean it, and when it was run more frequently we found that would not do so I had to put it in my stable. After that I bought a private cutter of my own. Then Prof. Shaw bought a cutter and we had the place packed full, so full that the carriages could not be kept clean, and the man complained. Then I ventured to suggest to Prof. Shaw the propriety of keeping his horse in the farm stables. He did not take any action and finally wrote me that he would not do it. I understood that he afterwards wrote to Mr. Awrey complaining of the matter. I then laid the matter before the Board and it was decided that Prof. Shaw should make some addition to the waggon shed for his accommodation, which he never did."

ANOTHER INSTANCE is that of a camera for which a monthly requisition was made out on July 12th, 1892. The facts respecting this instance of lack of harmony complained of by Prof. Shaw, and in reference to which he says he got one or two letters from Dr. Mills that he thinks were not courteous, the facts solicited from the examination of Mr. Zavitz, Prof. Shaw and Dr. Mills are as follows:

In the monthly requisition from the Experimental Department, dated July 12th, 1892, order for the month ending August 15th, there was inserted "a camera, \$60." This requisition appears to have been handed in about July 15th. Such requisitions were handed in on the 15th of each month by the heads of the different departments for the approval of the President under the by-laws. Section 7 of the by-laws stating the duties of the Professor of Agriculture, states as follows: "He shall make requisitions for purchases required for the outside departments, laying such requisitions for approval before the President, and shall make such purchases when authorized."

Upon receiving this requisition, the President struck out the item "camera \$60," and at the foot of the requisition made the following memo: "Would like to consult with someone about camera as I do not find it in the year's estimates, and from what Mr. Crealy tells me, it may be possible to get a good one for half the money."—J. M.

This requisition and memorandum was handed out and Prof. Shaw saw it, and after seeing it, told Mr. Zavitz, his assistant or experimentalist, to go on and buy the camera and that he need not say anything to Dr. Mills about it.

On September 19th Prof. Shaw writes Dr. Mills, in which the following appears:

"In your letter of August 12th, bearing upon the purchase of a camera, you say, 'write no more,' but the nature of the statements therein are of such a character that in justice to my department I cannot let them pass unanswered. I waited until the requisition for the Experimental Department for the month ending 15th September was returned to me before writing a reply. This I received only yesterday, and not until I had asked for it two or three times. I wished to ascertain whether the item for the camera was interfered with again, and as it is not I will now see to it, since its purchase is sanctioned in a regular way, that it is bought, though it will be of little or no use to us this season.

"Most emphatically do I say the '13th July' was early enough for the purchase of the camera. We wanted it when sketching grain plots when ripening or ripe, which would not be until the end of July. We knew where to purchase it, and simply had to order it when sanctioned.

"You complain of lack of consultation. Wherein should there be any necessity for further consultation about a matter like this? You were consulted when the estimates were handed to you by us about the first of February last, with the item 'camera' specially mentioned, and also the probable cost, viz.: \$60. Why should we consult any more about it at a time when a hundred things were pressing for attention at once? Why should you attempt under the circumstances to humiliate me by striking out that item at such a time from the requisition? What was to be gained by further consultation? Mr. Zavitz and I were certainly in a position to know what we wanted better than one not directly engaged in the work. It is very proper that I should advise with you when necessity calls for it; nay, I will not only be willing but anxious to do so, but a man of your good judgment must see, if you will but consider, that the desire for consultation may easily be carried too far. Now, I look upon your driving the pen through that item on the requisition in the way in which you did as quite unnecessary, unkind and indefensible.

"Mr. Zavitz certainly did the right thing in not purchasing the camera after it had been struck off the requisition, until he was authorized by me to do so, notwithstanding anything that might be said to him by anyone else.

"I cannot let your statement pass that I went to Hamilton without letting you know. You know that I went not for holidays, but to seek quiet, where my broken shoulder would heal. I went two or three times to your office to say to you that the doctor had ordered me to go to a quiet place, but you were not in; and I asked Mrs. Shaw to go over and tell you the day I left, which you know very well she did."

In his evidence Prof. Shaw states:

Q. Mr. Zavitz explained that the President told him to purchase it after you returned home in July?

A. Yes, late in July.

Q. And you would not allow him to purchase it?

A. A short time afterwards Mr. Zavitz, going through the College hall, saw Dr. Mills, who called him into his office and said he wished to speak to him about the camera. He stated that there was a very good camera that one of the students had, and asked if that would be sufficient. "I examined it and found it was not. He said, all right, then, that was all he wanted, and gave me liberty to buy a camera." Prof. Shaw had previously instructed him to buy it. Mr. Zavitz thought he would go on and get the camera. About that time Prof. Shaw met with an accident and on the 23rd of July went to Hamilton. On July 20 Dr. Mills told Mr. Zavitz that he might purchase such a camera as he thought proper. As soon as Prof. Shaw arrived at Hamilton, he directed his sister, with whom he was stopping, to write Mr. Zavitz as follows: "Please do not purchase camera in the meantime." Having received such letter, Mr. Zavitz did nothing further in the purchase.

On July 28th, Prof. Shaw writes Mr. Zavitz, in which he states as follows: "Enclosed find copy of the letter I have sent to the President; it is a holiday present. Will send him a couple more when I return. If he asks you about

camera do not authorize anything ; say to him that I cancelled the order given to buy in consequence of his note to me, and that I have no authority since to advise." On the same day he wrote Dr. Mills the following letter :

GUELPH, 28th July, 1892.

DEAR MR. MILLS,—In a monthly requisition sent by me to you on the 12th inst., I inserted an item of \$60 for the purchase of a camera. When you returned the same to me with your signature, this item had been struck out. You mentioned at the same time, in a foot-note on the said document, that you "do not find it (the item) in the year's estimates." In reference to this I desire to say :

1. That this item was inserted in a copy of our estimates forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture through you last winter. I not only handed this document to you myself, but I saw the same document afterwards in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, after the estimates had been accepted by him, and this item was not then struck out. In fact, he passed this item in my presence when we were looking over the experimental estimates together at that time.

2 That we wanted this camera to take sketches of the experimental grain plots while the grain was ripening, and for other kindred purposes, that we might be enabled more effectually to give useful information to the farmers of this province. I would like to know, therefore, when we may expect it. The season is too far advanced now to use it for many of the plots, and I may say further that I positively refuse to be held responsible for the consequences of the delay.

3. I desire to say further that it was the intention of Mr. Zavitz and myself to purchase a camera as economically as we could, having a careful eye at the same time to the efficiency of the instrument.

4. That while I am well aware that a camera can be purchased for \$10, I am satisfied that one costing considerably more even would be of no use for our purpose. I cannot consent to have an inferior instrument of this nature used in our departments of the experiment work. It would not be in the interests of the institution to have it so.

I greatly regret the delay that has arisen.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS SHAW.

To which Dr. Mills replied, on August 1st, 1892, as follows :

Aug. 1, 1892.

DEAR PROF. SHAW,—I have just received your letter about the purchase of a camera for the Experimental Department, and in reply I beg to say : First, your June requisition was not sent to me till nearly a month after the proper time, and exactly *six days* thereafter I happened to meet Mr. Zavitz ; and, after asking him some questions about the matter of a camera and hearing what he said, I



told him to go and purchase what he wanted *without delay*. I think the *13th of July* was not the time to submit a requisition for a camera which should have been purchased in April or May. The purchase should have been made a month and a half before the requisition was submitted, and it was perfectly plain that the instrument would be needed in June; so the blame for delay rests somewhere else than in my office.

Secondly, I never suggested the purchase of a ten dollar instrument. I think Mr. Zavitz is and has been negotiating for a camera somewhere in the States.

Yours very truly,

JAMES MILLS.

THOS. SHAW, Esq.,  
Prof. of Agriculture,  
Hamilton, Ont.

After returning to Guelph and learning from Mr. Zavitz what Dr. Mills had said about the camera, he stated that it was unfair for Dr. Mills to give Mr. Zavitz orders or something of that kind. He then sent the following letter to Dr. Mills:

GUELPH, 9th Aug., 1892.

DEAR MR. MILLS,—Your letter of the 1st inst., addressed to Hamilton, has just reached me. You say therein our June requisition was not sent you until nearly a month after the proper time. When I handed the said requisition to Mrs. Mills in your absence, I wished her to say to you that, owing to the rush of picnics and excursions to the Farm, and the accident that came upon me and laid me aside for several weeks, I had failed to hand you the requisition at the proper time, and not until the date mentioned; and I do think these reasons should be considered valid under the circumstances. But I fail to see why you refer to the June requisition at all, as we did not ask for a camera when that requisition was sent in. We asked for it in the July requisition, which was handed to you on the 12th of that month. This was soon enough for our purpose, as Mr. Zavitz had been making inquiry previously at my suggestion, and received estimates for a camera which we could have purchased and had on hand in ample time to answer our purpose, had the requisition not been returned to us by you with the item scored off altogether, although it had been inserted in the estimates months before.

The camera was wanted, in the first place, to sketch certain grains when ripe, and therefore, in my judgment, was asked for sufficiently early. But since it has been struck off the requisition, and, in consequence, is not purchased yet, I beg to remind you that I consider the usefulness of our work, more especially in reference to the preparation of our next annual report, has been seriously hindered, and for this I again disclaim all responsibility.

You speak of having given instructions to Mr. Zavitz at a certain date to purchase a camera. You will allow me to say here that I deem it unfair and unjust to me for you to give positive instructions to anyone in my department without any knowledge on my part that such instructions had been given.

Truly yours,

THOMAS SHAW.

On the 12th Dr. Mills wrote Prof. Shaw as follows :

GUELPH, Aug. 12, 1892.

DEAR PROF. SHAW,—I have just received your letter of the 9th *re* camera ; and I must say that it greatly surprises me.

~~First~~ First, Prof. Shaw's requisition for a camera reached me on the *13th of July*. Now, does Prof. Shaw or any other intelligent man mean to say that this date was the proper or anything like the proper, time to hand in a requisition for the purchase of a camera for use in taking views of plots of wheat, etc., grown this season ?

Secondly, when the requisition was returned to Professor Shaw I wrote on it that I would like to consult about the price before any purchase was made ; and Prof. Shaw, although passing my office almost immediately thereafter, did not come in to consult about it. Instead of doing so he went away to Hamilton and wrote me a fault-finding letter about the matter, charging me with causing great delay which would involve very serious consequences, for which he would not be responsible.

Thirdly, I had heard, and Prof. Shaw now says that it was Mr. Zavitz who was negotiating for the purchase of a camera ; so knowing this fact, and Prof. Shaw having gone away without consulting about the matter—even without my knowledge of his leaving—I took the earliest opportunity to ask Mr. Zavitz some questions about the kind of instrument which they wanted, and the price which it would be necessary to pay ; and having heard what he said, I told him that they might proceed at once and purchase such an instrument as they had been negotiating for. This occurred exactly *six days* after Prof. Shaw's requisition was handed to me. I gave Mr. Zavitz no "positive instructions," as Prof. Shaw well knows ; but Prof. Shaw having left for his holidays without giving me an opportunity to consult about the matter, and even without my knowledge, I simply told Mr. Zavitz that he might go on at once and purchase as Prof. Shaw had directed him—that I was satisfied. This occurred on the 20th of July, and it is now the 12th of August—23 days after. Now, if so much could have been done in six days from the 13th of July, why is it that nothing has been done in the 23 days immediately thereafter ? Prof. Shaw says Mr. Zavitz, by his order, had done the negotiations before the 13th of July. Why, then, has the purchase not yet been made ? Simply because Prof. Shaw, as I well know, resents the very idea of having to consult me about any purchase or sale ; and because I asked for consultation in this case he is bound, if possible, to make trouble out of it. Hence he has taken no steps towards the purchase. He has even stopped Mr. Zavitz from doing so.

Yours truly,

JAMES MILLS.

THOS. SHAW, Esq.,  
Prof. of Agriculture,  
Hamilton, Ont.

In his evidence Prof. Shaw stated as follows :

Q. Why was it not purchased when permission was given ?

A. Because it was of no use to us at that late day.

Q. Did you direct him to purchase it in November ?

A. There was no special necessity for purchasing it in July because the time had gone for what we wanted it.

Q. Was the time gone by when the President told Mr. Zavitz to purchase it ?

A. I do not know when that was.

Q. Mr. Zavitz said it was before you went to Hamilton. Did you write to tell Mr. Zavitz not to purchase it ?

A. I do not remember. The camera was not bought until, I think, November.

Q. Do you know why the President wrote the note on the requisition ?

A. He said it was not in the estimates, but it was.

Q. Could you not have told him that ?

A. That everlasting consultation was what I resisted. I had agreed to submit requisitions, not to consult him about every little thing.

Q. On June 8, the Minister wrote referring to your letter of April 25, in which you say that submitting the requisitions would possibly be only a matter of form, and he replied that he would hold the President responsible ; and yet you say the President had no business to enquire at all.

Letter to Mr. Zavitz of July 23 produced.

Q. Did you send this to Mr. Zavitz ?

A. That is not my writing.

Q. Did you send that letter ?

A. I imagine it was sent by my direction. There has been no serious trouble about the requisitions since then.

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## CONDUCT OF PRESIDENT MILLS.

DAVID BUCHANAN, ex-student and agent for the Canada Live Stock Journal, in his evidence stated that when a student he signed a petition for the removal of Mrs. Martin, and also one for the removal of Mr. Hunt. That he noticed a lack of harmony existing between the President and Professors Shaw, Robertson and Hunt. Mr. Hunt told him this year that he found two years after he came here that the President was not a true man. The main trouble was the character of the President ; that he is an untruthful man.

Q. Now, give us some instances ?

A. These wranglings were going on in the President's office and at the Experimental Union Supper, the President made a statement that he never saw a time when the institution was so flourishing and so harmonious as now.

Q. What other instances ?

A. In the summer of 1891 while I was attending Prof. Shaw's horse, there was a hydrant broken in the grounds. Dr. Mills said to me, "How did you break that tap ?" I said "I did not, Mr. Mills." He said, "I know you did. John told me you did." I said to John when I saw him, "Did you tell the President I broke that tap ?" He said, "No. I have not spoken to the President to-day at all."

W. J. PALMER : "During my previous term I had heard there was a lack of harmony, more especially between the President and Professor Brown. I could not specify any cases. I understood it was on account of Professor Brown's lack of management."

Q. Was there any truth in the rumor ?

A. Yes, decidedly ; his carelessness was obvious to all. He told me a few things about the disagreement he had this spring with Professor Shaw. I can hardly call them disagreements. They were little matters. One was in connection with the boys driving up in the rig. I understood that Professor Shaw had misunderstood him entirely in that. The other was that Professor Shaw did not think he had enough money for the farm and blamed the President for it to a certain extent. I was not here as a student. I was in charge of the travelling dairy school. I never heard these things mentioned while I was a student. I think he said he had heard that Mr. Sharman had been communicating with the students during the McCrae trouble.

C. A. MCFIE : "I think that the announcement the President made about the work was an instance of lack of harmony, partly from the manner in which the President made the announcement. In the first place he did not wait till Professor Shaw came in. This suggested itself to my mind as one of the reasons. Soule told me that while Mrs. Craig was away on her holidays last spring two pigs were put into her bedroom ; that Mrs. Craig complained to the President and that the matter was never investigated. Mr. Newman went and laid the matter before Dr. Mills to have McCrae removed ; the petition was drawn up to ask him hand in his resignation. The President thought that the action the students had taken was a little too severe, and he told us that in consultation with the Minister he had suggested an investigation be made. I think Sharman said that the President did not leave a correct impression on the minds of the investigators. The first day they met the students the investigators were talking of the various witnesses, and how the students stood—the satisfied and the dissatisfied, and the President stated that it was hard to tell where the third year were. Some one communicated that to Mr. Sharman."

Q. Did the third year men complain of Mr. McCrae ?

A. They took some interest in it.

Q. Were they taking lectures from him ?

A. The majority were not.

J. J. FERGUSON: "The President told me that he as President was in duty bound to support as far as possible any officer in connection with the institution. This remark was made in connection with the McCrae trouble."

K. McNAUGHTON: "I worked for the President last summer, and one day we passed where the painters were painting the fence. I think the President said it was foolish to put so much money on the fence—that the paint cost as much as the fence in the first place. He said the painting would not make the fence more durable. I think that showed a want of harmony between himself and Professor Shaw."

Mr. SHARMAN: Had conversations with Professor Hunt about the affairs here with special reference to the relation existing between President Mills and Professor Shaw. "He (Mr. Hunt) had not a very high idea of Mr. Mills. He was of the opinion that if an investigation were held it would be found that the reason of the lack of harmony would be attached to President Mills, and that the result of such investigation would lead to the removal of President Mills. I disagreed with him as he said it, both in his estimate and his result. He considered Mr. Tytler would fill the position of President of the College."

C. A. ZAVITZ: "Not very long ago I heard President Mills said Professor Shaw would never be controlled by any man—would be a very hard man to control or words to that effect." "He said that he thought Professor Shaw usually stretched things out pretty well—was always trying to put the bright side out and that he thought he was hardly justified in some of the statements that is specially in regard to some of the lambs. The President said something like this—Professor Shaw said they paid and by adding the value of the manure, they did, but if you left out the manure they did not, and no farmer would ever think of putting in the value of the manure."

PROFESSOR SHUTTLEWORTH: "The President told me on one occasion that if Professor Shaw would do less, and be on the farm more, a better state of things would exist. There were a lot of accounts on his table at the time; he seemed to be in difficulty with them."

W. L. CARLYLE: "Once went into Mrs. Craig's (the Matron) room and found her crying. She said she had been insulted—she had been getting new wash basins and pitchers and went down to the President to know what she was to do with the old ones. He was busy at the time and did not answer the question; the second time he looked up impatiently and said 'Put them behind your bed.' She turned and left. I spoke about this, and the pigs being in her room to the students. Mr. Hunt told me that both he and Professor Robertson left here through lack of harmony; that Professor Robertson would never have left here if things were running right. Professor Robertson is getting a larger salary and under a better government. Hunt advised us to go on with the investigation. He wanted the matter investigated. He told us it was among the students and ex-students. I know of nothing against Dr. Mills that he should be dismissed for. I never said I did. I never said that I knew things about him, that if I chose to speak out would prevent him being President. Hunt said he left through not being able to get along with the President; he said he was not allowed to manage the students in the way he would like to."

J. A. B. SLEIGHTHOLM stated: "The President spoke disparagingly to me of Professor Shaw and Mr. Hunt. He thought they were not pulling into line

with him as they should. He only spoke to me once that I can remember. What he spoke to me has not been mentioned by me till to-day to anyone. The occasion of the conversation was when I went to the President for a donation to the Y. M. C. A. He very kindly gave it to me. It was in the spring of 1891. We were talking about the suggestion to place bible study on the College programme, and there was some feeling at the President refusing to do so. I believe he was in sympathy with us. The President stated his reasons, and that was what led to the reference to Mr. Hunt."

ARCHD. PARKER, Herdsman for fifteen years: "One time when I was feeding mangels the President told me it was not the proper time of the year for mangels. Mr. Story gave me instructions to feed them; it was in October before the turnips came in. The spring was the proper time. We could not get anything else. I told Mr. Story that the President had told me to stop feeding them. Mr. Story told me that I was to feed them, and I did so."

Dr. MILLS, as to this, said: "I never told Parker not to feed mangels—I know better than that. I asked him why he was doing so at that time of the year, as I did not think it was the best time—I never told him not to feed them."

Prof. JAMES W. ROBERTSON was Professor of Dairying at the College in 1886 and was reappointed in the fall of 1887. Remained until February, 1890, and was then appointed at Ottawa. The only reason for leaving was that the new appointment gave him a larger field for his work. No reason at the College. He stated that there was no reason that he should leave through lack of harmony. Shortly after Prof. Shaw came there was some difference of opinion between the President and him. The impression left on his mind was that the Professor knew or imagined that he was interfered with in the management of his department by the President. He stated that there were two or three occasions of difficulty between himself and the President, through acts of discipline. They were all reported to Hon. Mr. Drury at the time, and enquired into, and disposed of by Mr. Drury. They were cases of students misbehaving, and Mrs. Martin's dismissal. He only wanted the defects remedied, and had nothing against President Mills personally. He stated, "I think he (President Mills) cares for the welfare of the College." He believed that he had been misrepresented to the Minister in the matter of building the silo, and thought he had been unfairly treated by the President without knowing exactly what the President had stated. The matters mentioned in his letters caused him to feel strongly against the President's administration. He stated, "I have a good deal of admiration for Mr. Mills' ability and for much of his work. I would not like to have it thought that I have any hostility towards him. I think he is an able man and is doing good work. I think the members of the staff were dissatisfied with the President's administration in the ways referred to." He adds, "In my relations with the President I never found it impracticable to get my work well done. There were certain things I did not approve of—matters of college discipline mainly. In my relations with the President I had no fault other than those I have stated in these cases."

J. E. STORY, Farm Foreman: "President Mills called me into his office about a year and a half ago and stated that the Minister had said he wanted the lane through the centre of the farm finished. He said something about Prof. Shaw writing to newspapers, and that it would be better if he would mind the work here and let newspaper writing alone."

JAMES MCINTOSH, Mechanical Foreman for the last twenty years: "The President has given me orders direct ever since he has been here until the last."

year. Shortly after the President came, certain work was required about the water pipes. He told me to leave my own work and attend to it. I told him I could not do so without Prof. Brown's instructions. I went to Prof. Brown and told him all the circumstances. Prof. Brown told me that would never do; that I could not leave the students to attend to this work. The Professor of Agriculture should have given me the instruction. We were moving old buildings at one time, and there was a wall to be thrown down. The farm foreman, the Professor of Agriculture and myself went to see how we could do it. It was after the first fire. There was a floor there that had been fitted up temporarily. Mr. Story said that it could be lifted successfully after it thawed out. I got a note from the President written in this manner: 'I want that floor removed immediately.' Of course I attended to the instructions of the Professor of Agriculture. I wrote on the note and sent it back, that Mr. Brown did not want the floor removed immediately. I think that one time under Mr. Shaw there was a little trouble. Mr. Shaw gave me instructions to repair one of the water valves. I went down to attend to it and the President came along with me, and we consulted as to how we could do it. The President thought it better to open the drain. I thought that would be a very expensive way and proposed to flush it out, which I did, and repaired it. He seemed to be well satisfied. He wanted the others done similarly. I examined them and did not see anything they wanted. I said that I would have to see Prof. Shaw about it, and went and told him that the President wanted them fixed. The President was there waiting me again. I said Mr. Shaw told me not to fix them if they did not want fixing."

As to this evidence, Dr. Mills states:

"There has been but one carpenter, McIntosh, for the whole institution, and, for some reason, he was placed under the control of the farm department. The consequence was, that when I wanted work done I had to go to the head of the department; and then await the convenience of the carpenter. Prof. Brown recognized this difficulty; and there was an arrangement between us that I could give my orders directly to the carpenter and that he would do the work as soon as possible, without interfering with his farm work. Things remained that way till Prof. Shaw came, when he very soon gave the carpenter positive orders not to do anything for the President without a direct order from him. On one occasion a door broke and I wanted some staples driven. I went to Mr. McIntosh with the staples in my hand and asked him to assist me to drive them in, as I could not do so alone. He said, very curtly, that he would not—that Prof. Shaw had given him orders that he was not to do so without his order. If I sent a written order to Prof. Shaw, saw him personally, and waited till it suited the carpenter's convenience. I could get work done, but in no other way."

Mr. Sharman, in his evidence, gave the following instances of lack of harmony on the part of the President with members of the College staff. He stated:

(1) President Mills and the former Professor of Agriculture were not on good terms. As to this Dr. Mills, in his evidence, states that he was the only one who wrote a strong letter in behalf of Prof. Brown when he resigned.

(2) The President said that Prof. Dean would have to go to work and do something to make a vast improvement in his English or give up his position. As to this Dr. Mills states that he is particular about English. Prof. Dean had been somewhat careless about it. He was engaged cutting up the Professor's report when Sharman entered, and the Doctor remarked that he was sorry some of the graduates did not write better than they did, and that he thought Prof. Dean was careless about his English; that he could do better if he liked. He never said he would have to leave or anything of that kind.

(3) Also said that the Minister of Agriculture considered that Prof. Robertson was a man of but few ideas, whose work was made up principally of a repetition of those ideas under a variety of forms. As to this Dr. Mills states that he and Sharman were talking over some papers at the Dairymen's Convention. He said that he had come to the conclusion that even the greatest of men sometimes repeated themselves and instanced Mr. Dryden, and said that he had frequently complained of this but consoled himself by remembering that even Prof. Robertson often repeated his speeches.

(4) He said Prof. Hunt's successor must not engage in the side shows in which Prof. Hunt had engaged, that is, referring to his divinity studies and preaching.

(5) With reference to Prof. Panton, he said that the Minister was of opinion, and he was of opinion himself, that Prof. Panton would be much better engaged in scientific investigations and experiments than in running off to Yellowstone Park and the Mammoth Cave in summer, and that the Professor said very little about high blood and breeding—was inclined to disparage them—until he married a person who was a relative of President Harrison, when he made a great deal of the family lineage, and so on. As to the first part Dr. Mills said he was not reflecting upon anyone. Prof. Panton had been a man true as steel and thoroughly loyal to the institution. "I said that the Minister was anxious that all the departments should do as much original work as possible, that Prof. Grenside should make some investigation in the tape worm matter, and said he would like Prof. Panton to devote his spare time to purely scientific work in connection with his department because it would be better for the College than any general information he might gain by visiting any noted caves or parks. I said I thought the Minister was right in that. He has been doing this since. It was stated by Sharman that I reflected on Mrs. Panton. Nothing could be more false or further from my intentions. Mrs. Panton is one of the first ladies in this country, known intimately to myself and friends. I never conveyed the idea that she was a woman of low breeding. I did laughingly say that Prof. Panton was talking a great deal about the high lineage of the American lady whom he was about to marry. That is the whole story."

(6) Said that the public generally were ridiculing one of Prof. Shaw's bulletins, and that that ridicule was justified in his mind as Prof. Shaw made those lambs produce manure which in its total value would be more than the total value of the feed given.

(7) In October, 1892, he said that the Minister of Agriculture told him that Prof. Shaw, at an Institute meeting, had gone about amongst those in the meeting to get them to pass a resolution asking him to write the bulletin on a certain subject. That the men in the meeting did not of their own free will and choice make that request. Said that Prof. Shaw wished to write a bulletin in that instance antagonistical to the Minister's wishes, and to effect that end he undertook to get the meeting to request him to write the bulletin.

(8) "During the month that the position of assistant resident master was vacant—October, 1892—President Mills had offered me the position, at least, had said he would recommend me for the position. I had gone to him once or twice towards the end of the month. I went to his house one evening. He showed me a letter from the Minister and told me that Prof. Shaw would have to be put out of his position and gave me his reasons, showing me the letter asking him to ask me if I would take the position of Professor of Agriculture. In the letter was written, 'Don't let the matter out.' The President told me the position of Professor of Agriculture was a better one than that of Resident Master. He told



the conditions on which the position would be given to me and the salary. He told me that the new Professor of Agriculture would have nothing whatever to do with the farm; purely Lecturer on Agriculture at \$1,200 a year. He told me what his estimate of me was and what the Minister's estimate of me was. He said I was a worthy young man in the Minister's estimation, and a coming young man." As to the above Dr. Mills made the following statement:—

"In October last I was driving the Minister to the station and he said to me that he thought Prof. Shaw intended to resign. He said 'I am not sure whether he has any situation in view or not, but I understand that he is telling the students that he intends to leave.' He said 'if he does leave I will divide the department; I will appoint a lecturer in agriculture and a farm superintendent who will devote his whole time to the farm.' But he told me to say nothing about it as it might not be true. Before then I had recommended Mr. Sharman for the position of assistant resident master. I was anxious that the vacancy should be filled. I again repeated my recommendation and urged the Minister to make an appointment. In reply he wrote me a short note saying he had made up his mind whom he would appoint to the position. He said there might possibly be a vacancy in the agricultural department but he was not sure and, if so, he had thought of utilizing Sharman's services in connection with that department. (He had asked me my opinion of Sharman if the vacancy should occur.) Then he said I was not to say anything about it, except that I might communicate the matter to Mr. Sharman, giving as his reason that it might be untrue that Prof. Shaw was going to leave. He did not talk of removing Prof. Shaw either in the conversation or in the letter. . . . I said 'I do not know whether there is to be a vacancy or not, but that if there should be I intimated what Mr. Dryden had said regarding him and that this would be a better position than that of resident master.'"

(9) He also spoke to me about the foreman of the Horticultural Department, Mr. Forsyth. In substance he said that he was an old fogey and would have to be replaced by a man of more advanced ideas, more vigor. The next morning Mr. Sharman made the following explanation of this statement: "With reference to the evidence of last evening I would like to say that the President was watering flowers one night about dusk and said he had to do it at that time without the knowledge of Mr. Forsyth; that he (Forsyth) had an idea if it was done in the hot season the roots would be burned up, and the President said that was one of his old fogey ideas." As to this Dr. Mills stated he never called Mr. Forsyth an old fogey and gave the same explanation of what took place as Mr. Sharman made subsequent to his examination in chief, and added: "Mr. Forsyth was kept here by me all last summer, although he wanted to resign, because I knew him to be one of the most trusty men about the institution and a most faithful servant in every respect. He resigned eventually because his health was entirely used up and he could no longer attend to his duties."

Dr. MILLS, in answer to the charges against him, states as follows:

"Prof. Shaw was not here any time hardly till he began a very persistent and determined agitation for a change of the Christmas vacation. It was without consulting me, and the Minister said, without consulting him. All he said was in my hearing one day in the reception room, that he intended to have the vacation changed. He talked to the students—and to nearly everybody he met—at least, so everyone told me.

I had the Christmas vacation changed for the institute meetings. There were formerly two weeks at Christmas and two weeks at Easter. After you took out the little time that must go to the Professors at Christmas, there was no time

for the institutes. I saw we were not reaching the farmers at all; and laid the matter before Mr. Wood and suggested some change—he did not seem to care to take it up. When his successor, Mr. Ross, came into office, I laid the matter before him; and he thought it was a good suggestion. We agreed to add the Christmas vacation to the Easter vacation, that being the time when farmers are most free to attend the meetings. Allowing the professors a day or two, we then had about three weeks for this work. The small number of meetings we then had has now increased to about a hundred.

Prof. Shaw went to the Executive Committee of the Central Farmer's Institute and got them to bring in a recommendation to the meeting to vote that our vacation in this College be changed, although they admitted they knew nothing about the matter, only that Prof. Shaw recommended it. The Secretary and two other members of the Committee told me. It was with a view to bring pressure to bear upon the Minister and myself. He talked to everyone about the thing and Mr. Hunt took it up in his letter, in his behalf—that is the letter signed 'Dreamer,' in which he made it appear that he was a farmer—which I answered in the Report of 1890.

As to the charge about my not making any investigation into the matter of the pigs in the matron's room:

The matron was away on her vacation. Mr. Sharman, acting for Mr. Hunt, was in charge of the College building. Towards the end of the vacation, I was away for a day or two on some business. During my absence, some person or persons one night brought a couple of small suckling pigs from the farm buildings and put them in the matron's bedroom. I understand that the engineer found them the next morning and took them out. I was annoyed about the matter, and enquired around to see if I could get any particulars with a view to a general enquiry, but could not, as the students would not tell on each other. I at once had the carpet in the matron's room taken up and a new one put down and the room washed, etc. When she returned, she was very much annoyed, as she naturally would be. We talked it over. I said it was an outrage, and that I would do my best to find out who had done it, but I expected we would have some difficulty in doing so.

I said there were two ways—one, to appoint a royal commission to enquire into it; but I said there is also another way, that is, to keep perfectly quiet and say nothing about what is going to be done, and the parties, thinking it past, may let it out. We agreed to do this and to await results. After a time, she came to me and said she had heard a student in the hall say: 'pig, pig'—it was Wooley; and she also named two others she suspected. I called the three and questioned them as closely as a lawyer could have done, but they said they had nothing to do with it, and did not know who had. I told the matron to continue to watch for a clue. Sharman made no report to me, although he was in charge. I met him one day and asked him if he had any clue and he said he had not.

There was the matter about the basins. There were tin basins in the students' rooms, and we decided to replace them with crockery ones. I was very busy, and the matron came to me to know where she would put the basins. I said 'put them behind your bed.' She took it up in earnest, and I went after her to her room and said 'surely you do not think I meant that.' I said I should not have said it and that I did not mean anything by it."

RICHARD

Q. You have heard the evidence of the witnesses as to what Prof. Shaw told them that you and the Minister were interfering in his department, that is, in refusing to give third year students work.

A. It is not true that we were interfering. I do not interfere. When the third

year clause was brought up, I inserted in the catalogue a clause to the effect that all third year students would do one and a half hours' labor. We soon found that this was impossible, owing to the heavy third year work. Last July or August, I revised the circular for 1893, and suggested to the Minister that this clause be struck out as we were not insisting upon it. This was accordingly done without reference to any of the departments.

In June, the students came to me wanting work. I said we can give you no work as students, but that Prof. Shaw had some permanent improvement on hand, and if he needs help, and is willing to give you employment, I shall have no objection, but you will be paid as though independent of the institution. I believe that Mr. Bell was the only one to get work and, Prof. Shaw, he said, told him that the President and Minister were trying to interfere with his department.

Q. I understand that Prof. Shaw attributed to you the reason why the by-laws were not revised by Hon. Mr. Drury?

A. I say that is unjust. I never wrote or said the least word in intimation that they should not be revised. I once wrote to Mr. Drury, stating that if he intended to revise the by-laws I wished he would do so.

I have allowed Prof. Shaw altogether too much latitude—more than any other officer of the institution—he was a very short time here until I saw that if I insisted on my position as laid down in the by-laws, there would be war to the knife. I saw it at the first from the coldness which I could not account for, which was apparent the second night. Then his protest against the by-laws and against all authority. Then he paid little attention to the suggestions I made.

Q. Did you consult with him at all?

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Was your tone peremptory?

A. It was the same to him as to everyone else.

Q. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Buchanan and Prof. Shaw have stated that they believe the Minister is controlled by you?

A. I think many of these men have found out how easy it is to control the Minister. It is not true. From the time Prof. Shaw came here, I saw that he was a suspicious man and that the Minister was taking a wrong course in allowing him to violate the by-laws and pass by me. The Minister thought he could manage Prof. Shaw better than I could, and I stood aside and let him try. Knowing this to be the case, I avoided discussing Prof. Shaw or his department at all. I asked to be excused when asked to do so. I did not even discharge my ordinary duties respecting things I should have reported. It was said I manipulated the estimates—I did not. I did not see the camera in his estimates because I never went over his estimates. I never went over the farm estimates, excepting when Prof. Shaw was present, and that was once in the Rossin House. I deny that I poisoned the Minister's mind against any of them.

Q. Prof. Shaw said you did not notify him about the picnic.

A. It was the first this June. I went down to Toronto on the evening of 12th to attend the closing exercises and present the graduates. A day or two before that Prof. Shaw came to me and spoke about this picnic, objecting to their

driving out from Freelon and hitching their horses around. I agreed with him, but thought we would have to let it go. He knew the picnic was to come, although he complained that he was not officially notified. When in Toronto I telephoned Putnam to tell Prof. Shaw to take charge of the picnic in my absence, as I could not be there.

The boys were behind in English. I saw they were not ready for the examination, and I said if they would come I would give them a lecture in the evening. I then asked if there was anything to hinder them from coming the next evening. They said "no," and I went for several evenings. I did not know till this examination that I was interfering with Prof. Shaw.

Q. Did Prof. Shaw have more lectures than his predecessor?

A. No, the ordinary lectures; but after Prof. Shaw came the third year was added, and there was one a week extra.

A. I was building the piggery under the direction of the Public Works Department when Prof. Shaw came. I properly had charge of the work, but I associated Prof. Shaw in it and made some changes under his direction. As regards any offensive order, I have no recollection of it. I say that Prof. Shaw was extremely sensitive of his authority and position, and it was almost impossible for me to give him an order that he would not take offence at. For a time I gave orders orally, but did not get any attention paid to them. At the time the grounds around the buildings were in a very bad state, and the yards around the piggery were only partly finished. This was so for nearly two years. I appealed to Prof. Shaw to attend to the matter—I asked and asked—but it was of no use. He said "yes," but did nothing. Neither could Mr. Drury get it done. The whole lower side of the farm was a disgrace. I did not want to do it because it was not in my department. Mr. Dryden did the same till he was going away in 1890, when he came to me and said: "I have asked Prof. Shaw to have these matters put right till I am tired; and I have asked you. It is a disgrace to the institution, and has been so for two years. Ask Prof. Shaw once more, and if he does not do it you are to immediately employ hands and get it attended to. If you do not do it I will put someone else there who will." I again asked Prof. Shaw, but he took no action, so I employed men and did all the work myself—built pig yards, built fences and graded the road, gravelled around the building and finished it up. As soon as Mr. Dryden came back Prof. Shaw made a charge against me for interfering with his work.

A. I frequently cancel fines I have imposed myself if I find them unjust; but I hardly ever remit fines imposed by another unless that person recommends it. Occasionally I do remit a portion if it is excessive. I never remitted any for Kennedy.

Q. What about the painting of the fences you objected to?

A. In what I said I never thought of reflecting on Prof. Shaw, but more on myself. Prof. Shaw wanted to put up a hedge, but was desired to put up a fence. I had since found that the cost of painting the fence was so great that I was beginning to consider whether it was a wise thing to do. It was rather a reflection on myself. I said it might do to whitewash them; but it would not pay to build such fences and paint them.

It is correct that Prof. Shaw arranged with me to meet the students. That morning I had to go to the dairy on some business and came back, as I thought,

in time. I came around the back of the building, and when I arrived I saw the students just going off the walk in front of the College building on their way to the dairy. I was perhaps two minutes late. That was this June.

Q. What about this work ?

A. The boys complained that they had not enough instruction in the practical work, but Prof. Shaw has not applied for more help so far as I am aware.

Q. You wrote to Ferguson on that question ?

A. Yes.

Mr. WINCHESTER to Prof. Shaw : How did that letter get in your diary ?

Prof. SHAW : I think Ferguson told me that he had received a letter from Dr. Mills and wanted me to see it so that I would understand about the whole affair.

Q. For what purpose did you make the entry ? You say, "The President asked for a written statement; they began at once to see the hand of the ensnarer." What did you mean by that ?

A. We understand who live here.

Q. What did you mean by it ?

A. I meant that Dr. Mills is a very cunning man, good at laying plans, seeing a long way ahead.

Q. But you had some reason for these words ?

A. I cannot give them all just now.

Q. You had some reason at that time ?

A. I cannot tell you all I meant by it. I have told you something.

Q. Why did you put it there ?

A. Because the transaction related to me.

Q. Did the "ensnaring" part relate to you ?

A. I could not see any necessity in the President asking for the written statement.

Q. But you were not the President ? They were trying to get rid of something on the curriculum.

A. Not all of them. We had a meeting the night before and the whole matter was fully talked over. I think Mr. Atkinson was not present, but it was generally understood that he was likely to get one of the medals, and if the plowing examination was held it might influence the whole result. I met the whole class except Mr. Atkinson, and I think Mr. Spencer. They agreed that they would like to get the instruction. I went over the whole ground and explained the difficulty in giving instruction. I put the question and they decided that they would rather dispense with the examination that year. I had an interview with the President next night. Atkinson was present and objected to the arrangement, and said that a number of the boys were of the same mind. I felt from the first that if there was a single dissenting voice, it would not be right to set aside the examination ; and I so expressed myself to the President. All who were there agreed to that, and that should have ended the matter.

Dr. MILLS: After the meeting Ferguson and McCallum came to me and spoke strongly about the matter. I said I would see Prof. Shaw again. He happened to drop into my office after that and we made certain definite arrangements. I had not time to communicate the facts to the boys after our conversation; but when I got to Toronto I wrote this note to Ferguson.

Q. Why did you require this statement?

A. That I might have something definite to act on.

Prof. SHAW: I can give you another reason for my statement: Because I believed that Dr. Mills was trying to get occasion to write about me in reference to that.

By Mr. WINCHESTER to Prof. SHAW: What had you to do with it?

Prof. SHAW: I was certainly concerned in that examination. I felt he was wanting to get occasion to send a letter to the Department.

Q. Did he ever do that?

A. I would like him examined on oath about that.

Q. Did he ever do that?

A. Yes, I believe he did; I am not sure that I can prove it.

Q. Do you think it honest for one Professor to use such language against another?

A. Yes.

To Dr. MILLS: Did you ever write or get up anything to complain of to any of the Ministers about Prof. Shaw?

A. I did not; I swear it.

To Dr. MILLS: What about Kennedy's name being struck off?

A. It was not reported to me.

Q. Did not Story report it?

A. He did not.

A. Prof Shaw has as much help to give instruction in plowing as his predecessor had, but there is less instruction given. So far as I am aware Prof. Shaw has never applied for help or horses and been refused by me.

#### *Re CONDUCT OF PROF. SHAW.*

THOMAS SHAW, Professor of Agriculture, stated in his evidence as follows:

Saw the by-laws of the College and Farm about two weeks after he came to the College. Was appointed September, 1888. These by-laws set forth the different duties of the different officers connected with the College. About March 10th, 1889, at a sale of his own stock, he purchased, through a friend of his named Williamson, two breeding cows for the Agricultural College, notwithstanding the by-laws prohibiting any employé of the College or Farm from purchasing anything from himself for the Government. Although the purchase was made in the name of Williamson, Prof. Shaw obtained the purchase money. He

made no report of the fact to the Minister, but on April 16th, 1889, Hon. Mr. Drury having ascertained the fact, wrote to him as follows:

"In reference to the purchase of cattle, I desire to point out that it was a most ill-judged action on your part to purchase these animals at your own sale, in the name of another party. I greatly regret that you should have placed yourself in such a position. I do not charge you with any wrong-doing, but I am bound to say that it was an action that will not bear investigation, in view of the fact that it was done in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Advisory Board, in which I concurred and in which you also agreed, and against the express and established provisions of the by-laws in that behalf. I think you will agree with me that it was a transaction that might be considered a grave reflection on your own reputation. I trust that nothing of this character will ever again occur. I venture to predict that these animals will cost very much more to raise than to purchase for the purpose mentioned by you."

To which Prof. Shaw replied, on April 18, as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge yours of 16th inst. In reference to the purchase of cattle at my sale, although they were knocked down to a bidder at only a dollar or so more than the other men bid, I agree with you to the full extent that it was 'ill-judged action on my part.' A thousand times since I have reproached myself for it before you made reference to the matter at all, and I would now forfeit a great deal if that would undo it. You need have no apprehension of such a thing ever happening in my lifetime again. I may say this, however, that I think I was influenced to do so by some purchases having been made from me after my appointment and prior to my assuming my duties here. However, I have no desire to defend the transaction in the aspect of it which relates to the animals having come from my own herd, and, since you called my attention to the matter in your last letter in so explicit and open a way, I find a sense of relief in the opportunity thus given me of declaring my views to you on the subject."

With reference to the statement in Prof. Shaw's letter, "I may say this, however, that I was influenced to do so by some purchases having been made from me after my appointment and before assuming my duties here." Dr. Mills, in his evidence, states as follows: "I was requested by Mr. Drury to visit the exhibitions that fall and buy a certain number of sheep and some cattle, etc. I went to the Toronto Exhibition, and, after consultation with different parties, I purchased some sheep. I went to Hamilton, and, after spending a couple of days there, I purchased a sow and a steer belonging to Mr. Shaw. When the bill came in it occurred to me that it might look as though there was something wrong, and said he had better put it in his foreman's name, owing to the clause in the by-laws forbidding buying from officers. But I did not consider he was an officer then. It was accordingly put in that way. He became an officer of the institution on October 1st. I bought the stock some time in September. Regarding the purchase of Prof. Shaw's own stock by himself, he never consulted me, and I knew nothing about it till after the cattle were here."

#### TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

It is part of the duty of the professors to deliver lectures during the month of January in each year at Farmers' Institutes, they being attended by other persons, who assist them. The travelling expenses of the three are paid by the Government. In January, 1893, Prof. Shaw, with Messrs. Hutt and Jackson, took division No. 1. At the expiration of the trip Prof. Shaw returned the amount of the expenses paid by him, he being chairman, at the sum of \$164.10. For the same number of men and days in the previous year, Mr John I. Hobson returned travelling expenses at \$114 being a difference of \$50.

It is true that Prof. Shaw had two more places to lecture at than Mr. Hobson had, but there was only one at which lectures were given, Tara being skipped. It is also true that there were five occasions when livery was hired by Prof. Shaw. For hotel bills, livery and busses the charges in the account rendered by Prof. Shaw exceeded the actual amount paid, or proper to be paid, by some \$40. He stated that this sum was expended by him in postage (he stating that he wrote at least ten letters a day while away), stationery, hot lemonade, shaving for two, and perhaps luncheon and dinner for some farmers who were invited by them for dinner. He can only mention two cases where he invited farmers for dinner with him, namely, Hensall and another place which he did not remember, and he could not remember the number present.

It appears that he left the delegation on January 10th for Columbus, Ohio, where he delivered addresses, and did not return until 13th. He received some \$25 and expenses for the addresses from the Ohio people. During his absence he paid Mr. Buchanan's travelling expenses for three days, which was charged and allowed as proper.

Notwithstanding his statement that he wrote some ten letters a day during his absence, upon the production of his diary it was shown that from the time he started until he left for Ohio he was constantly writing on his addresses to be delivered at Ohio, and, after his return, he daily wrote articles for the press, so that his statement as to the number of letters he wrote and the stationery purchased is, no doubt, incorrect.

The delegation commenced lectures on January 3rd and ended on 21st. They were away two Sundays between these dates, and Prof. Shaw was in Columbus three days—that is five days from the nineteen set apart for the work, or fourteen days in all, during which Prof. Shaw charged \$40 more than he actually paid for hotel, bus and livery expenses.

Mr. Buchanan, in his examination, swore that from December 23rd, 1892, to January 23rd, 1893, he was travelling from Toronto to Hensall, from Hensall to London, then joined the delegation on January 3rd, and continued with them, except two days, during their tour. That he paid his own expenses during all the time he was absent—railway, hotel and bus (excepting the three days he took Prof. Shaw's place and the week he was at home between December 23rd and January 1, and two days that he stopped with farmers). His total expenses during all that time were \$35, and he considered that he expended more than he frequently did, and that others should have travelled as cheaply as he did. Mr Buchanan was a witness for Prof. Shaw, and did all he could to assist him during the investigation, even going so far as to go to the district travelled for the purpose of interviewing the hotel-keepers as to the amount paid by Prof. Shaw.

Prof. Shaw stated that he kept the expenses on slips of paper made out by him every three or four days, and that he acted carelessly in so doing. This is rather singular when it was admitted by him at the time that he not only kept a diary of every day's work, but also a private cash-book and a record book, in which he entered matters in connection with the College. In his examination he admitted that he had done wrong in not keeping a proper account of his expenses. He admitted that the account was the largest one that had ever been paid in that division since the institute work started, but that he could not account for that, that he was negligent, and that the statement might not be absolutely correct every day.



In his examination the following took place :

Q. So there was an overcharge of about \$40 during these fifteen or twenty days ?

A. Excuse me, it was not an overcharge.

Q. I say it is an overcharge, and I say it advisedly, and it is for you to explain it. I have your accounts, and you have sworn to the statement being true, and you cannot account for it. Now, it is a serious thing for you, more serious possibly than you think, and you cannot account for it ?

A. No, sir.

Q. And that is your only answer ?

A. I cannot account for it other than in the ways I have accounted for it

He also added :

"In the account blanks there are only spaces for railway fares, telegrams car fares, hotel bills and meals. I always included meals, with one exception in the hotel bill, because there was no other space for it."

He states that he read the by-laws about three weeks after coming to the College, and about November, 1888, he told President Mills that several of the clauses of the by-laws relating to his duties were so exacting that he thought he could not live under them, and that he intended to ask the Minister to have them modified. The clauses he referred to were as follows :

Section 2. "He shall, with the approval of the President, plan all farm, mechanical and experimental operations, and see that such plans are carried out when approved." The part that he objected to was planning in detail.

In the next section he objected to the consultation requested with the President : "3. He shall, subject to the approval of the President, prescribe the daily time to be devoted by the foreman and employés in each department, and shall lay down the daily duties of each foreman."

He objected to the first part of section 5 : "The farm superintendent shall, when authorized by the President, sell any live stock, farm produce, or other articles appertaining to the farm." He objected to consultation with the President about selling all kinds of stock.

He objected to the last clause of section 6 : "He shall also, with the approval of the President, prescribe the course and method of practical instruction and the time to be devoted by the students to the different departments of outside work."

He objected to the whole of section 7 : "He shall make requisitions for purchases for the outside department, laying such requisitions for approval before the President, and shall make such purchases when authorized."

He objected to the second clause of section 10, as follows : "He shall, regarding those departments, carry out all orders made and instructions given by the President or the Commissioner."

Dr. Mills informed him that he had no objection to his laying the matter before the Minister, and he accordingly did so. On 26th February, 1889, he wrote to Mr. Drury, asking for some change in the by-laws relating to his position and duties, setting out the same objections to them as he had previously mentioned to Dr. Mills, and asking that the objectionable clauses be so modified,

as far as they related to the outside work of his department, that he should be responsible to the Minister alone. Not having received any reply from the Minister, he wrote again to him on March 11th, asking for an early and favorable consideration of the change of the by-laws, as requested by him, and on April 9th the Minister wrote him the following letter :

TORONTO, April 9th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to discuss with you two or three matters which have recently come under my observation. This I should have done before leaving Guelph last Friday morning, had an opportunity presented itself.

First, in reference to the engagement of Mr. Carruthers as instructor. You will remember the occasion of our meeting at the Rossin House, when we were looking at the plans of the new buildings, and when you casually remarked that you were corresponding with a party in reference to this appointment, that I then desired you to proceed no further in the matter until you could consider the application of Mr. Cuppage. Subsequently, at the College, I directed you to make no engagement with any one until you had the opportunity of a personal interview with Mr. Cuppage, and I informed you that I had written to the gentleman in question, asking him to come to Guelph about the first of April for that purpose. Judge then of my surprise when, without a single line to myself or a conference with Mr. Cuppage, who had expressed himself willing to undertake the duties of the position, I find the first announcement of your plans in your statement that Mr. Carruthers is already at the College and located in one of the houses. In a letter which I received from Mr. Cuppage, sr., this morning he says that you wrote to his son enquiring if he were capable of giving instruction in the management of steam engines, and competent to teach plowing. He replied that all he knew of steam engines he had picked up while a student, and that he was competent to instruct in plowing. In view of the fact that others who had been on the farm in the capacity of instructor received instructions from the engineer, and that Mr. Cuppage professes to have some knowledge of engines, no doubt sufficient for the purpose, but that in the event of his requiring any assistance there is a competent engineer within easy call, I can come to no other conclusion than that the question of running the engine is a mere pretext.

I cannot account for this matter in any other way than that it is on your part a cool and deliberate attempt to set aside my wishes, and that your conduct in this regard is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the by-laws. It has placed me in a very awkward position in relation to the Cuppages, and I must confess that your conduct has greatly annoyed me. My object in asking Mr. Cuppage to call upon you was that you might yourself judge of his attainments, as I did not want to press upon you the services of an incompetent man. The fact that he is a graduate of the College gives him a stronger claim than a non-graduate. He is a young man of excellent character and of good education, and is fully equal, if not in many respects superior, to the man you have seen fit, contrary to my expressed wishes in the matter, to engage. It is possible that the course you have taken is the result of want of thought, but if I were to construe it as a deliberate insult to myself it could hardly be thought an extreme interpretation. No head of a Department can afford to be treated in such a way, nor do I propose for one moment to allow it in my case. You will, therefore, consider Mr. Carruthers appointment temporary until further orders.

Second. In last month's farm accounts there is an item for the price of three

head of cattle—two grades and one pure-bred heifer. When in Guelph last week I made it a point to inspect these animals. I believe you were present at a meeting of the Advisory Board when it was determined to make no purchase of stock, except under very urgent circumstances, until the farm produced feed for them, as we were obliged to buy feed at a high figure. I would like you, therefore, to explain to me why you thought it necessary to purchase this stock only a few weeks after we had sold every animal that could be spared in order that the expense of feeding might be saved. In the next place it was the decision of the Board, with whose opinion you fully concurred, that except in the case of milch cows, all animals brought upon the place should have good pedigrees. I am then to assume that you purchased these grade cows either for milking purposes or for breeding. No representations were ever made to me that it was necessary to purchase additional milch cows, and I am, therefore, compelled to believe that they were purchased for breeding purposes. I think it is a great mistake, and is falling into just the error that Mr. Brown made in his time. I should like to know what new light you obtained on the subject that induced you to change your opinion. This purchase is in direct contravention to the provisions of the by-laws, which set forth that no live stock, farm animals or agricultural implements shall be purchased until written authority has been obtained from the Minister.

Third. As I was about to leave the College on Friday morning I think I observed that the piggery near the wind-mill was being taken down. This building was erected only some three years since, the cost being, with subsequent expenditure for drainage, some \$250 or \$275. I enquired of the President, but he seemed to know nothing about it. On my way home I happened to meet Prof. Robertson at Cardwell Junction. I of course assumed that he would understand all about the matter, but he informed me that this was not the case. This greatly surprised me, because Mr. Robertson during a recent conference had outlined some experimental work in reference to the feeding of hogs in connection with the dairy, a sum of money being placed in the estimates for this purpose. If I should be mistaken as to what was going on, as I only observed from a distance, of course the circumstance will require no explanation.

Fourth. When in conversation with you in reference to the heating of your residence, you suggested that Mr. Angel might be employed to do the necessary work, and that someone be obtained to take his place if it should be required. I thought the suggestion to be an eminently sensible one, and in the interest of economy. On mentioning the matter to Mr. Mills, however, I learned that you had not discussed the question with him. As Mr. Angel is entirely under Mr. Mills' direction you should talk the matter over with him before communicating with the Department of Public Works.

I have not received one word of complaint from the President in reference to these matters, although I think it was his duty to have reported upon them. This is probably the result of what passed between us during our conference in the President's room two or three weeks since.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I desire to show you and all the other professors of the institution every consideration, and to render you all the assistance in my power in the discharge of your duties; but, on the other hand, I firmly insist upon due consideration being shown to me as the head of the Department.

I am now engaged in revising the by-laws with a view of giving you a larger share of liberty in the management of the farm proper and of the live stock. My purpose is to submit the changes to the Executive Committee of the

Advisory Board. I have no doubt you will find it necessary closely to watch the expenditure. The accounts of last month are very heavy, and I must press upon you the necessity of exercising a very close scrutiny in this direction to prevent the possibility of the estimates being overdrawn.

I shall look for a letter of explanation in regard to the matters I have indicated at an early date.

Yours truly,

CHARLES DRURY,  
Minister of Agriculture.

THOMAS SHAW, Esq.,  
Professor of Agriculture,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

On April 12th, Prof. Shaw answered the above letter as follows:

GUELPH, 12th April, 1889.

HON. CHARLES DRURY,  
Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 9th inst. is to hand, and I proceed at once to pen the explanation for which you ask in your closing paragraph.

First, with regard to the employment of Mr. Carruthers. When you called my attention to the matter in the Possin House, a provisional engagement had been made with Mr. Carruthers, although at that time it was not formally closed. When you said at that time that you wished me to drop communication with Mr. Carruthers I regret that I did not point out to you that I had gone too far in my negotiations with him to retreat without dishonor, or without putting the blame on you, which would not be proper. I know Mr. Carruthers to be thoroughly competent, and I thought I should have the privilege of selecting subordinates for the various departments of my work; and I respectfully submit that it is in the best interests of the institution that I should have that privilege. This does not apply to the head of any department under me, but to the case of farm hands, including Farm Instructor, and this I trust will be conceded.

In my interview with you here last week, you will remember that it was proposed that Mr. Cuppage be given a place in the Experimental Department, which is certainly a far wider field than the other, and it was arranged with you that I should write to Mr. Cuppage as to whether he would accept the position, and upon what terms for six months, and I at once wrote to him accordingly. I then supposed that the matter was in a fair way of being arranged to your satisfaction.

Second, in reference to the cattle. They were not purchased till about March 1st, by which time I felt that it was certain that we had an abundance of food bought to bring us through. They will therefore be brought through with virtually no additional expenditure for food, and we will soon have more grass than we have of animals to eat it. I bought the two grades which are virtually purebreds in pedigree, for the purpose of raising fair specimens for review purposes when visitors call instead of buying them as heretofore. I felt it would be more creditable to the farm, and I think the animals bought are well adapted to the purpose, having both been first prize provincial winners last year.

Third, in reference to the piggery. The occasion of using the boards was this ; After the fire the cattle were kept in the show grounds, a very unfit place in cold weather. There was urgent need of lining up the buildings. I understood from the President that the appropriations for the year were exhausted, and so on the urgency of the occasion used the boards. It is clear to me, however, that I overstepped my powers here, which, of course, I regret, Prof. Robertson not being here at the time. The only difference it makes is one of the labor of putting the boards on again, which we will do if you so desire. It will make no difference as to the amount of lumber to be purchased.

Fourth. As to my conversation with Mr. Angel about my putting a furnace in the house, you will remember, please, having instructed me (Mr. Mills, I think, being present) more than two weeks ago to go to Toronto and interview Mr. Tully. I certainly thought it unnecessary to interview Mr. Mills after you had so instructed me.

You make mention more than once to my having overstepped both the letter and spirit of the by-laws. I beg to remind you that while I desire to fulfil my engagement honorably and to the best of my ability, I really ought not to be bound by these by-laws, as I did not know of their existence when I made my engagement. I notice what you say in reference to their proposed revision, and must thank you for your consideration in this matter.

I also notice what you say in reference to the expenditure and will do all in my power to keep it within the estimates.

Hoping these explanations will prove satisfactory, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS SHAW.

In referring to the matters mentioned in the above letters, the Minister, in a letter dated 16th April, 1889, wrote Prof. Shaw as follows:—"I hope that I shall never again have occasion to write letters to you similar to this and the one previous. I desire now to say that I cannot understand your objections to frequent, full and frank discussion with the President, in reference to matters appertaining to the general good of the institution. It seems to me strange that you should assume that, although Mr. Mills has held, for fourteen years, the position he now occupies, there is nothing that you might learn from him that would aid you in your work. Surely, during all these years, he must have obtained by experience a fund of practical knowledge that would be of great service to a new professor of Agriculture. I do not mean in reference to the practical work of the farm, but respecting a large number of matters with which you will have to deal from time to time."

His proposition being declined by the Minister, he went to Toronto and interviewed the Minister in reference to the matter on two separate occasions, but Mr. Drury did not agree with his request to modify the by-laws. In his evidence, he says: "Afterwards, I again saw my friends and they interviewed Mr. Drury, and afterwards told me to go back to Guelph and go on with my work, and that in future I would not be interfered with in the sense of doing good work, and I went back. I did not notice very much difference in the attitude of the Minister towards me for sometime, and then there was some movement made by the students of the College in reference to the matter. They requested the Minister in some ways to give larger power to Prof. Robertson and myself. Afterwards, the Minister came to Guelph to have an interview with the students. I happened to be away at the time, and he deferred the interview until the morning. In the morning I went with him about the time fixed with a number

of students, who were represented on the committee, and we had a conversation about the matter. Buchanan was one of the students, McCallum and Rennie other two. The matter was discussed for a couple of hours with the result that the Minister asked if I had received a copy of the revised by-laws, and, not having received one, he said he would see that a copy of the revised by-laws was sent me. He said to the students and to myself that he would see to it in future that I would not be unduly interfered with or hampered in my work. After going to Toronto he wrote a letter bearing on the movement generally."

The following is the letter sent by him on December 13th, 1889 :

TORONTO, December 13th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Since my visit to Guelph the other day I have carefully thought over all that transpired on Monday evening and the following morning, and have come to the conclusion that the conduct of the students points to a very serious misunderstanding of their true position, both in relation to the officers of the institution and to the Government. I was never more surprised and annoyed than when Mr. Rennie attempted to catechise me in reference to College matters. The whole interview indicated an entire misconception of the position occupied by students, and also appeared to be an indication not only of their willingness to dictate to the President and the Professors but even to the Government itself. Now, I have been asking myself the question : How has this state of things been brought about ? That someone is responsible is perfectly clear ; and I have little hesitation in saying that the interview of Tuesday morning impressed me with the idea that some measure of the blame rests with yourself. In saying this I do not at all challenge your good faith and honesty in regard to the statements that you have made to me. I must, however, point out that, in the examination that Mr. Rennie called upon you to submit to for the purpose of proving that you were "hampered" in your work at the College, the facts he referred to must have been obtained from you. Take for example the case of the fall wheat. There it appeared to be evident that you had desired to put in a larger quantity than I thought desirable. How did Rennie or any of the other students obtain possession of that fact ? I take this instance as an illustration. I can readily believe that you may easily have been led into a false position in this matter. When once it was determined between us that a certain quantity should be sown in fall wheat, that should have been the end of the matter, and no student has the right to put you in the witness box and examine you for the purpose of ascertaining why it was that you changed your mind. You are not accountable to them in any sense, and you have no right to permit them to question you as though it was their business and not yours. How can you expect order and discipline to be maintained if this course is pursued. If students come to you any say : Did you not think that so-and-so should be done ? and you at once say : Yes, I thought so, but the Minister or the President does not think so,—this course must necessarily lead to demoralization. It is indeed inviting rebellion, and the presumptuous and dictatorial position that the students assumed in my interview with them the other day is the natural outcome. I have no objection to students making requests for changes where their interests are directly affected, but it is an act of impertinence for them to attempt to dictate as to matters of business in connection with the institution.

Then, I would ask you : Who is responsible for the impression that has evidently been made up in the minds of the students that the delay in the purchase of live stock is attributable to myself ? So far as that matter is concerned,

the only point of difference that there might be between us is as to whether I should have written you earlier than October 1st instead of waiting for your letter of that date. From my standpoint it was at least as reasonable for me to wait to hear from you as *vice versa* in view of the conversation we previously had in which I expressed the desire that the stock should be placed on the farm as soon after October 1st as possible. But let this pass. The question is: How did the students become so well posted in that matter? If it was through a process of cross-examination by yourself, then I must point out that it was very unwise for you to submit to the examination. Some of the students find fault with some of the stock purchased, which you yourself purchased alone. It must have been known that, so far as the Jerseys and Ayrshires were concerned, you had the full responsibility of the purchases, and it occurred to me that the reference made thereto was intended as a reflection upon yourself. I have no doubt that you are desirous of obtaining and retaining the respect and confidence of the students, but, if I interpret that instance correctly, it is questionable whether you are succeeding in doing so. I cannot express to you how much annoyed I was at the position assumed by the students who interviewed me on Tuesday morning; and I am desirous of asking you to sincerely consider to what extent you are responsible for the scene that took place on that occasion.

No matter what the consequences may be, I intend to insist on the maintenance of discipline and proper conduct on the part of the students; and in the event of further trouble it is my purpose to hold an investigation by a commissioner, in order that I may ascertain if possible who among the students is responsible for the stirring up of this trouble, and if it is proved that any among them have wilfully done so, they will no longer be allowed to remain in the institution.

Nothing can be more destructive to the harmonious working of an institution than for any official to fall into the habit of explaining to the students that he desired to pursue a certain course but was prevented from so doing because someone in authority did not concur with his views. Every official must shoulder his own responsibility, and when any course of action is definitely decided upon in a proper manner, the carrying out of the same must be undertaken by the responsible party, who should offer no apologies and make no excuses for what is being done.

I will send you the revised by-laws in the course of a few days.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES DRURY.

Prof. THOS. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

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In reply to which, Prof. Shaw wrote the following letter on December 17th:

GUELPH, December 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your private letter of the 13th inst., and desire to say in reference thereto that I have given it my most careful and respectful consideration.

You will please pardon me for saying that I am a little surprised with the tone of your letter in reference to myself, in view of what transpired between us

in our last interview in Toronto and at the interview in the College, and more especially when you asked me on our parting that I would do my best to restore order and harmony among the students, which I promised you in good faith that I would certainly do.

You say that information used by Mr. Rennie in reference to the questions he asked must have been obtained from me, and cite for illustration the case of the fall wheat. I gave you the only probable explanation I could at the time in reference to this, which you will please remember was to the effect that I might have been incidentally asked by the students as to how many acres we were going to sow, and then again as to why we did not sow this amount. You will remember that I had no distinct recollection in reference to this matter, but gave this as a probable explanation. Of this I feel I am quite safe in saying that Mr. Rennie did not get his information on this point from me. Since the receipt of your letter, without betraying confidence, I have asked Mr. Story if he could tell how the students got this information. He replied that he could, and I requested him to write you accordingly. From this letter you will see that I am entirely innocent in this matter; and it is not improbable that information regarding the other matters referred to in your letter may have been obtained in some way, of which I have not the slightest knowledge. I have told what I knew in reference to those matters, and you accepted the good faith of my statements.

You say there is some doubt in my mind as to whether I am succeeding in "obtaining and retaining the respect and confidence of the students." In reference to this I have only to say that as soon as it is made clear to me that I have forfeited the confidence and respect of any considerable number of the students I will feel it my duty to step down and out of my present position and let some one else try.

I sincerely concur in your desire that the conduct of the students may be in the interests of order and discipline in the future, and I have already said to you that my especial efforts will be put forth in that direction.

Trusting that I have uttered no word of disrespect in reference to yourself, as such was far from my intention, I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHAW.

Hon. CHARLES DRURY,

Minister of Agriculture,

Toronto, Ont.

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Again, on the 10th February, 1890, the Minister wrote him to do certain work through the President, thus indicating that the revision of the by-laws had not taken place as requested.

After that date no mention appears to have been made by either Prof. Shaw or the Minister in reference to the by-laws. The revision did not take place; and, in May, 1890, Mr. Drury ceased to be Minister of Agriculture.

At the time of Mr. Dryden's appointment, in 1890, the by-laws were in the same condition as when Prof. Shaw was appointed in 1888. Prof. Shaw never mentioned to him that they had been revised by Mr. Drury, and so far as he was aware no revision was ever carried out by the Advisory Board or the Minister.



On December 23, 1890, Hon. Mr. Dryden wrote as follows: "I have been looking over the farm accounts and there are several things cropping up about which I would like some information. I notice that you purchase a good many kinds of fertilizers. Would you kindly state what is the object of this? Is it for the purpose of experimenting with these manures, or have you tested their value and use different kinds for different purposes?"

I also notice an account that has been passed for the purchase of wire. I think I spoke about this when I was at the College; but you will see the necessity of refusing to give orders for articles of this sort without consulting with the President, or, if that is not possible, with myself. I suppose this wire would not have been purchased at the present time had you been certain that we were to use the McMullen fence. I shall be glad if all parties will refrain from making purchases without consultation, so that we may know what is being done."

In reply Prof. Shaw, on December 29, wrote as follows: "I notice what you say in reference to the desirability of consultation before giving orders of any great amount for things that may be wanted. I have studiously acted on this principle since my appointment. Since that time I have given no order of any considerable sum without advising with regard to it."

On August 12, 1891, the Minister wrote as follows: "You will further allow me to say that I do not think stock should be disposed of without consultation either with myself or with the President. I am sorry that it does not appear easy for you to consult with the President in matters of this kind, but you will easily understand that if this is not done we shall soon drift into the old position where we had two heads to the institution instead of one. I do not suppose that the President would interfere much with any of the arrangements of your department, but I still think that, as I hold him responsible for all that takes place at the institution, he ought to be in a position to answer any questions I may put to him at any time; and this he cannot do if the professors act independently of him. I hope you will kindly think this over and endeavor to accede to my request so far as possible."

On January 4, 1892, the Minister wrote Prof. Shaw again as follows: . . . "I want to say frankly to you that I cannot allow matters to continue in the shape they have been in during the past year—I have no sort of check or control. President Mills assumes to check the expenditure in every other department of the institution except your own; but because there has been more or less friction between these two departments he has refused during the past year to keep an oversight of your accounts. This I cannot allow to go on any longer. I must insist on President Mills (who is on the spot and knows what the expenditure is for and is able therefore to unravel any accounts) keeping a supervision over the expenditure of the entire department. If there are any officials about the institution who do not like this arrangement, the sooner they are relieved of their situations the better. It is utterly out of the question for me to keep an oversight of these accounts when I do not know in very many instances what the material is for which the money is paid, nor what necessity there may be for the particular expenditure. Under these circumstances, therefore, I hope you will take no offence when I say that I must insist on the President of the institution keeping a strict oversight of all expenditure in your department as well as in every other."

Again, on March 28, Mr. Dryden wrote to Prof. Shaw as follows: "The farm accounts for the month have just been received. I notice that the President has approved of these accounts, but has added this note—'Approved, James Mills, President; signed without responsibility for farm expenditure."

"I have required the President to have some knowledge of the farm expenditure, the same as in the case of every other department of the institution. He is required to pass the accounts, and I must, therefore, hold him responsible. It appears that so far you have refused to accede to his suggestion as to making proper requisitions. I had hoped to have been able to visit the College ere this, but find that it will be utterly impossible for some time to come. I have, therefore, to request once more that you will comply with the President's suggestion. I see no reason whatever why this should not be done.

I must insist in the future upon having but one head to the institution. I cannot consent to have repeated what occurred last year, and must insist that my former decision be carried out."

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On April 2nd, Prof. Shaw wrote the Minister as follows:

GUELPH, 2nd April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 28th ult., which bears upon the supervision which President Mills should exercise over the outlay of my department, I beg leave to submit the following reasons as to why, in my opinion, what is required of me would be utterly impracticable and unfair both to me and to the President. Even should you place the responsibility for the success of the operations conducted under my supervision upon the President, the country will not do so, but will hold me, and, I may add, yourself, responsible for the success or failure of the same.

I submit the proposition to you as a business man in this form: Place yourself in the management of your own extensive farm with a man who could at any time veto any expenditure you might desire to make, would it not paralyse your business arrangements? The effect it would have upon you in your private capacity is the same effect that it has upon me in my public sphere.

Let me illustrate: Suppose for the month of April, that in order to be properly prepared for spring operations, I submit estimates of my intended expenditure to the President, which I believe to be the lowest possible amount to ensure success, and that he in his wisdom should see fit to strike out of the requisition 15 per cent., you will at once admit that it would entirely disarrange my plans and make failure a possibility; when, were it otherwise, success might have been achieved. This might occur from month to month, and would be doing a serious injustice both to President Mills and myself. If failure should follow, you and the country as well would hold me responsible for the farm operations, and President Mills would be open to the imputation of deliberately attempting to belittle my efforts when such imputation might be an injustice to him. It might be said that, from a desire to please you on the score of economy, he had imperilled the result of my year's operations. I do not for a moment charge that President Mills would desire to do me that great injury, but it would place in his hands the power of saying that, for the sake of a reduced expenditure in the earlier months of the year, he would run the risk of doing an injury that subsequent efforts on my part could not overcome. Unless President Mills is to have these requisitions placed before him as a mere matter of form, it is unfair to place him in that position.

I submit as an alternative proposition the following for your consideration: My estimates having met with your approval, I am prepared to assume the full responsibility of not exceeding these estimates in any single particular without your official sanction. I am further prepared to be judged by the results if I am

left free to direct these expenditures within the limits of the estimates already submitted to you; and if they are exceeded without your consent, to suffer the consequences of the failure of my operations, and to cheerfully place my resignation in your hands at the end of the year.

I have no desire not to work in complete harmony with the President of this institution, neither have I a desire to do anything that will not ensure the work of the farm, and add prestige to you as the head of the Department of Agriculture. I am aware that failure in any particular will detract from your popularity and also the popularity of the Government. Rather than do anything that would imperil the good name of the institution or the success of the policy of your Department, I would submit to great inconvenience of a personal character. My only fear is that the other course would be far more injurious to the success of the institution, and this induces me to put the case so strongly as I have done.

The possibility of having my actions crippled, and my success endangered by interference with my freedom in conducting my own department, urges me to protest against having any other person than yourself empowered to veto any line of action I may deem most beneficial to the institution and to the Government.

I desire further to have it clearly understood that my proposition relates only to my own departments. I have not the slightest desire to interfere in any way with the working of the other departments of the institution.

Yours, etc.,

To Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto.

THOS. SHAW.

And on April 4th, the Minister wrote as follows:

TORONTO, April 4th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. I have given it careful perusal, and I am compelled to say that I do not find in it any reasons against the propositions submitted formerly by me sufficiently strong to cause me to deviate from my decision. In your letter you frankly state that you have no objections to my overlooking your department, to my criticisms, nor to my entire control of yourself and what you do, but you do object to President Mills occupying what you assume to be such a position. You urge that he is likely to cut down your monthly requisitions, and thus cripple your work. Now, should this be the case at any time I should very much like to know of it immediately. I apprehend no difficulty at all in that direction, but through Mr. Mills I would have an opportunity of knowing how the expenditure was going, what was being done, etc. With all due deference to your statements, I desire frankly to state to you that your name is never discussed in Parliament, neither is the name of the President, but the whole attack is made upon *myself and upon the Government*. It would never do for me in my defence to get up and say Prof. Shaw proposed certain things to be done, which were acceded to. These men, I think rightly, take the view that this is a Government institution; it is under the charge and control of the Government, and the Government must be held responsible, not Prof. Shaw, nor President Mills, nor any other professor. Now, whatever your judgment may be, I presume you must agree with me when you come to think the matter out, that the Government must keep control—must know what is being done at the

institution. No other institution under the control of the Government would be run for a single day without this proposition being acceded to.

I desire you further to understand that I have no idea of trying to cripple your work, neither would I allow President Mills to do so. You, however, seem to take this idea for granted that you ought to have entire control of what is done at the farm; that no one ought to be allowed to meddle with you; that you ought to be allowed to work things out to suit your own views, and to make a success or otherwise as may transpire. If you are allowed to take such a course, then any other man who may chance to follow you in your position must be allowed the same privileges. But either yourself or your successor may prove a failure, then, I ask, who is responsible for the failure? You say that you alone are responsible for the failure; and I answer, not so; and the Legislature would answer, not so, in most emphatic terms, and would throw the whole blame upon myself and my colleagues—not upon you.

Under these circumstances, realising as I do the responsibility which rests upon myself as head of this department, I must insist upon keeping some control. The plan which I have adopted may not be the wisest, but it is open to correction if that be the case. I desire, however, to be understood emphatically that I must keep control, and that in order to do so, I must know what is being done as the months and weeks go by. I have thought the matter over, and I cannot for the life of me see any real objections to the proposition to make monthly requisitions as suggested to you by Mr. Mills. You appeal to me as a business man, and I answer you as a business man, and I say to you frankly that I would not allow my man at home to undertake the purchase, and the sale of all sorts of things without my knowledge and consent; and although a general scheme may be agreed upon in the early part of the year, yet I repeatedly and constantly insist upon knowing every detail. Now, I ask you, how am I to know the details of the College farm except it be through the President in the way I have suggested. The vast majority of these accounts require no notice at all. Occasionally there might arise something to which my attention would need to be drawn and concerning which a word of warning ought to be given. I hope, therefore, that you will dismiss from your mind the idea that the proposal has been made with the view of curtailing your expenditure in various directions and thus worrying and annoying you in your work. That is not the view, that is not the idea. The idea is perfectly legitimate, plain and clear, and I have again to insist that you comply with the requirements in this direction.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN

Prof. THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

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To the above letter Prof. Shaw replied, on April 9th, as follows:

GUELPH, April 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Unusual pressure of work has prevented me from replying sooner to yours of the 4th inst. In reference thereto I may repeat what I have already stated, that I not only do not object to your supervision over my department, but have pleasure in acknowledging that it is my duty to do everything that I possibly can to protect you from criticism from any quarter whatsoever.

I wish to refer almost immediately to the latter part of your letter, wherein you say that as a business man you would not allow your manager at home to undertake purchases without your consent. Allow me to say that there is no analogy between the two cases. In that instance you are responsible. In this instance you are also responsible, but in my case you wish to place President Mills, who virtually has no responsibility in the matter at all, between yourself and me. You would not attach any blame to President Mills if I failed in my undertakings. The Legislature would not blame President Mills. Yourself, the Legislature and the country would blame me, and I think justly so. You and I would be held responsible in case of failure, and not the head of the institution. Allow me to ask, was President Mills blamed, or was Hon. A. M. Ross censured, when my predecessor failed to give entire satisfaction in his department? I leave it to you to answer the question.

If, as you intimate, President Mills would not be allowed to curtail my expenditures, and that what you propose is only for your information, there could be no serious objection to have President Mills the medium through which you receive that information; and an approximate amount of expenditure could easily be given him. Neither do I consider it too much on your part to ask vouchers to be furnished at the end of the month relating to all expenditures; but to require this daily, as has been intimated to me by the President, would be impracticable. For instance, suppose Mr. Story were to order goods by telephone, which he does more or less every day, I would have to send for him daily to certify to the vouchers. The same would have to be done with the goods delivered to Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Zavitz. Whereas, if the vouchers were kept in my office for one month at a time, they could then be certified to monthly along with the detailed accounts, as is done apparently at the Hamilton Asylum, as you will see by the form I enclose from that institution; and at one time, once a month, they could be handed to the Bursar. In an interview, I could, in a short time, represent the difficulties connected with the plan as intimated to me.

The knowledge of the fact that President Mills will not be held responsible for the success of the farm, but that you will be held responsible by the Legislature and the country, and that I will be held responsible by the country, makes me extremely anxious that the expenditure will be neither lavish nor yet cramped.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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And was answered by the Minister on April 11th, as follows:

TORONTO, April 11th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I have just this moment received your letter in reply to mine *re* control of expenditure in your department. Nothing contained therein changes my opinion in the slightest degree. I wish I could make you understand what

I myself feel so strongly, that, in case of success or failure, in all the criticisms in the Legislature, your name would never be thought of, much less mentioned; the attack would be made directly upon myself. So far as the Legislature and the country is concerned, you may decide once for all, that, as head of the Department, I shall be the man who will have to bear the burden of the whole criticism.

You seem to think that President Mills would not receive blame. I presume not—no more than you would; but I should receive the blame in any case. What I wish as between yourself and President Mills is, that he as head of the institution be allowed to occupy that position. If you and your department are not to submit your accounts, neither ought Prof. Dean and his department. Why should not Prof. Dean proceed to undertake any work which might seem good to him, without consulting either President Mills or myself? You can easily see that this would never do. Nobody desires to interfere with the amicable working of your department. So far as I can yet see the request of the President is but reasonable, and I cannot understand why you should so strongly refuse to comply with it. One thing I assure you is certain: I cannot allow these accounts to come to my office at the end of each month for me to overlook, as that is an absolute impossibility; they must be overlooked by the head of the institution on the spot.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

Professor SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

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On April 25th Prof. Shaw again wrote as follows:

GUELPH, April 25, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of the 11th inst., which has been occasioned by an excess of work, caused in part by the Easter examinations.

After what you have said in reference to the subject of our recent correspondence relating to the necessity of submitting requisitions to the President at the middle of the month for all purchases required for the following month in the respective departments under my charge, any further reasoning or explanation on my part would seem to be of no avail.

I have, therefore, decided to give a fair trial to your proposal to have such requisition made out at the times stated, commencing with May 15th following. I do so not because I believe the scheme will work well (on this point my mind is unchanged), but because you insist upon having it done, and I desire to meet your views as far as I can. But I do so with the distinct understanding that the President will not be allowed by you to interfere with my proposed purchases. I understand you to intimate as much in your letter of the 4th inst., and I shall expect such protection at your hands.

You will also pardon me for again reminding you that it is my determination, as previously expressed to you in my letter of the 2nd inst., not to overstep the estimates of my departments in a single instance without your official sanc-

tion. In this, therefore, you have a guarantee that the mistake of last year in overdrawing the estimates for that year will not be repeated—a mistake which, as I have once and again stated, I was even less responsible for than others over whom I have no control. Trusting that what I have said in this letter may meet with your approval and so end the difficulty.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

On June 8th the Minister replied as follows :

TORONTO, June 8, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I observe a clause in one of your former letters to which I omitted to reply. In your letter of the 25th of April you stated that you proposed to submit requisitions as required, on the understanding that you are not to be interfered with in your proposed purchases. I shall not say that there will of necessity be any interference, but I have charged the President of the institution with the oversight of the expenditure of the different departments, and I shall hold him responsible therefor. I presume that he will have something to say, if any wrong expenditure is sought to be incurred.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

In his evidence, Prof. Shaw stated as follows :

Q. Notwithstanding the repeated letters from the Minister directing you to recognize these by-laws, so far as December, 1890, you did not recognize them till October, 1892, in their entirety?

A. Yes, in their entirety.

Q. You refused to recognize them, or to carry out the requests contained in these letters?

A. I did not refuse, but I resisted, by continuing to communicate with the Minister. I did not refuse to carry out the requests, but conducted correspondence in regard to them; I did refuse for a time.

Q. Up to March, 1892, all the letters I have read requested you to carry out the by-laws, and you refused.

A. In some particulars, regarding consultation with the President, I did not because I had been promised a revision of the by-laws.

Q. Did you ever speak to Mr. Dryden about that fact—that he should modify them, or that Mr. Drury had modified them?

A. No, I do not think so.

Q. At any rate, he never agreed to modify them for you.

A. Not since he was Minister.

Q. On April 25, you replied to the Minister, and the Minister wrote you on June 9th. How did things go on after that?

A. I put in an estimate, and there was a racket kicked up right straight. The President struck out the item for a camera, then the correspondence followed between myself and the President that was read last night.

#### ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Advisory Board made recommendations from time to time that were communicated to you. On October 30th, 1890, a letter was written by the Chairman to the Minister, and a copy was sent to you immediately? A. I think it was.

The following requests were made in the letter, namely: "We think there are a few things which have been rather long neglected, and others which have been overlooked, which at all times should receive prompt attention. Among the former we would mention the private roads running from the Brock road to the north-east side of the farm. This we would strongly urge be put in first-class shape as soon as possible. Further, we think it to be somewhat of a mistake to take in hand any extensive improvements of the public roads so long as there is much requiring attention on the farm.

Another matter which we think should not be delayed a day longer than can be helped is the levelling, removing rubbish and in other ways making neat and trim the surroundings of the piggery, or anywhere else around the buildings or yards where work may be required to put the establishment in the shape it is desirable it should be as a model for the students, who are having their tastes moulded by what they see around them. Going more into detail, we would recommend that the yards attached to the piggery be made so as to be more in keeping with the building. That more attention be paid to keeping cattle and sheep yards in better shape. It is to be borne in mind in this connection that the farmers of the country as well as the students go there to learn and carry home with them what may be useful knowledge in carrying out the operations on their own farm.

In regard to matters overlooked, we refer particularly to broken door fastenings and doors hanging on broken hinges, these should not be allowed to go unrepaired for a single day. We would further add that if there is any doubt as to what department the attending of the above matters belong to, we would advise that it at once be settled as to whether it is the duty of the President or the Farm Superintendent to see to the carrying out of the above mentioned work.

Referring again to the private roads on the east side of the farm, we think it would be well to remove the stone dyke and the old fences, and build one on either side of the road in uniform style; also to continue the fence straight where the jog now is, near the rear of the farm, and make it at the point where it joins the land owned by Mr. Stone; also a gateway on the south-east side of the road between the experimental barn and the weigh scales would make it more convenient when weighing had to be done.



There is now a considerable piece of land unused between the paddocks and the roadway leading to the field in which is the vinery. This could be used to good advantage by making it into two large paddocks with strong fences like those built around the ones in present use.

Our opinion having been asked as to whether we consider it advisable to add to the acreage of the present farm by renting an additional 100 acres, in reply we would say that our unanimous opinion is that the farm is already quite large enough, in fact we are rather inclined to advise the Government to take into consideration the question as to whether it might not be in the interests of the institution to sell the outlying portion comprising some 50 acres, which is so situated as to be inconvenient to work with the main part of the farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN I. HOBSON,  
Chairman.

Q. Did you attend immediately to the matters referred to therein?

A. As soon as I could. Attention was given right away to the doors, etc. I instructed the carpenter to see that these things were fixed all the time. I attended to the roadway as soon as I could without getting a special grant. About the removal of the rubbish, I did that only in part as winter was closing in.

Q. Were the yards kept in order?

A. After they were fitted up.

Q. And the cattle and sheep yards?

A. I think fairly so.

Q. And the private road?

A. So far as we could do it, it was attended to the following year. It wanted some gravel yet. We have been at it four years.

Q. You completed the public highway first?

A. I thought it would have the most marked effect upon the public. I have gone on that principle in carrying on all the farm improvements, especially those relating to roads. We are doing them without a special grant—putting in the odd time of men and teams—and in that way they are of no special cost.

Q. The Minister wrote you the following on May 30th, 1891:

DEAR SIR,—I believe you are to have an excursion party at the farm, about June 10th, from the County of Kent. I am very anxious that the barns and yards should be in as neat and tidy a state as possible at that time. I am aware that at present you are trying to grade the roadside. This is not an unimportant matter, but to my mind (and my opinion is endorsed by every member of the Advisory Board) it is secondary to the neat appearance of the buildings and their immediate vicinity. One hundred people will notice everything about your buildings to one who will go out on the road and make the slightest remark about its condition.

I heard from Mr. Donaldson, who visited the farm a few days since, and he

complained that the *debris* at the south side of the barn was still there. I have assured the members of the Advisory Board on several occasions that all this would be removed and put in proper shape if they would give us a little time. Now, my reputation is at stake as well as your own, and I therefore have to insist that you will *find time somehow* to put this matter in shape *at once*, and if there are any other matters about the buildings that should be put in order, kindly have them attended to so that when the excursionists appear on the scene there will be nothing unsightly for them to observe. They are very sharp in detecting these little things, and will never see some of the greater ones, which you and I would perhaps value more than they.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Q. What roadside does he refer to?

A. That is the year we graded the road outside the College.

Q. What did you do after that letter?

A. I had intended to go on at it right away—but you will notice the date of the letter—there were a thousand things that required attention.

Q. You were told to do it at once, but it was not in your mind to do it then?

A. I had honestly purposed to do it as soon as it could be done without neglecting putting in the crop.

On December 3rd, 1891, the Minister wrote you again as follows:

The second point is in reference to the barn-yard and the management of manure.

The report on this point reads as follows:

"We would recommend that the paving along the front of the barn, horse stable and bull shed be extended out for 12 feet, and that along the side of the sheep yard it extend from the wall of the yard to the end of the bull stable, or about 16 feet wide, and at the corner of the yard the paving be so rounded as to allow ample room for turning wagons—the idea being to have a full width wagon drive all around the yard as well as having a wide and clean causeway for moving cattle from place to place. We would further advise that strict attention be paid to keeping such roadway perfectly clean all the time."

"Regarding the management of the manure in the yard we consider no management to be right where the manure from the different classes of stock is not mixed together as it is made; and further, as far as possible, it should be kept nicely piled up. We would emphasize what we have said on the management of the manure, not only on account of the importance of the matter itself and as an education to the students, but further, that it must seem strange to farmers attending institute meetings to hear learned talks on manure management after seeing the farm-yard of the College farm."

I quite agree with the above suggestions. The opinion of this Board of of practical men ought to have weight in connection with a matter such as this, and I trust, therefore, that, so far as the management of the manure is concerned, you will give special instructions to have the suggestions carried out.

As to the extended paving around the outside of the yard that, of course, cannot be done in the meantime, but I think it is a good suggestion, and if carried

out would form an ample roadway for the animals when taken out to the field or for exercise, and would tend to keep their feet in better condition than when they are obliged to wade through mud and mire as has been the case in the past. This extended paving can be attended to during next season.

I hope that you have by this time given attention to the culling of the pigs, as suggested in our conversation.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Professor THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Q. Was that attended to ?

A. Yes, it was done next year.

Q. On the 14th April, 1893, the Minister wrote to the President as follows :

TORONTO, April 14th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I desire that you should call the attention of the Farm Superintendent to some necessary improvements which should be gone on with during this season if possible.

First: I would mention the necessity of completing the grading, gravelling and fencing of the lane. This work has been under way for a very long time, and ought to be brought on to completion as speedily as possible.

The second thing is the roadway crossing from the College grounds to the experimental plots. There does not appear to have been any expense upon this roadway, and yet perhaps in summer time it is used more than any other roadway about the institution. I think some effort should be made to put it in a proper state of repair at once.

Third: The plot of ground known as the wood-lot to the east of the buildings should be cleared up and levelled and so made to present a proper appearance. Some time ago I received a communication from the gardener stating that he had some pine trees in some nursery which must necessarily be moved within a short time or they would be spoiled. It has occurred to me that it would be desirable to plant a few of them on this wood lot, but this cannot be done while it is in its present shape. I have observed that there are various piles of stones and stumps which must be cleared away before the levelling process is commenced.

There are also some minor improvements which ought to demand the attention of the farm superintendent. The more prominent one is the fence opposite the College and across the highway to the west. I have observed for the past two years that this fence has been in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and as it occupies a prominent position it should be at once attended to. The expense in this regard would be very limited indeed.

It appears to me it would be a desirable thing if the plot of ground to the north of the farm buildings is to be made, as has been the case in the past, a general receptacle for piles of posts, lumber, pits of roots, etc., that it should be fenced with a high board fence, so that it would not be such an eyesore to those visiting the institution as it is at present. This is not so pressing a matter, however, as some of the others I have suggested.

I desire to draw your attention also to the absolute necessity of providing a suitable building, which need not be very large, for lanterns, oils, etc. I observed

when at the institution that the lanterns used about the buildings were kept in a room in the barn, and that the floor and shelving of this room was more or less saturated with coal oil, and from the presence of burnt matches about the places, I do not doubt that the farm servants light the lanterns there. It appears to me to be a dangerous operation, and that there is a danger of fire taking place from its existence there. Instructions should at once be given to the carpenter to proceed with the erection of a suitable building. This should be attended to without delay. I did not allow anything in the estimates for this building, because I think that if we are to have a carpenter about the institution such work as this can very properly be undertaken by him.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

President MILLS,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Q. I understand that regarding the permanent improvements you complained to the students and others that you did not get enough money?

A. I did not complain of that. When I was asked why certain improvements were not made I simply said I had no permission or authority to make them.

Q. You have expended \$6,200 on this work during the last four years without counting student labor?

A. I think some items are added which I did not directly incur, for instance, gravelling around the barns.

Q. You have said you did not think there should be any Advisory Board over you?

A. I do not remember, I will not swear I did not.

Mr. John I. HOBSON, Chairman of Advisory Board: "The duties of the Board are to go over the farm carefully, study out the stock management, the system of farming and any other thing which we consider properly comes under our duties. After discussing such matters, the report is drawn up in the shape of recommendations and handed to the Minister. These recommendations have not been carried out by a long way. We considered there was too much confusion around the buildings, especially the piggery. It was left in a very confused state for a long time, I think between two annual meetings. It was a comparatively small matter, but was very objectionable and very undesirable. It was not attended to till a good while after our recommendation.

Q. Were the recommendations of the Board carried out by Professor Shaw immediately?

A. No. I think I mentioned some instance before. I heard the evidence this afternoon and I agree with all that was said in this regard, that the work was done only at long intervals afterwards. I remember with regard to the condition of the fence around the building. We objected to these broken hinges and windows. Also, I think, we recommended the paving of the yard before it was done.

Q. Professor Shaw swore that you never told him to do anything; and that he did it at the time he was told.

A. Everything we suggested went in a report direct to the Minister.

### WANT OF HARMONY WITH THE MINISTER.

The following are the instances given by Prof. Shaw of want of harmony with the Minister, in which he considered he was not fairly treated :

- (1) In keeping Barnett, the cattleman, as herdsman.
- (2) In cutting down the estimates for 1893.
- (3) Purchasing stock in the Old Country.
- (4) In reference to the cutting out of bulletins.
- (5) The small number of bulletins given him.
- (6) Not getting help in his office.
- (7) In reference to the keeping of pedigrees of stock.
- (8) In reference to taking the Experimental Department from his control.
- (9) In not getting an opportunity to purchase stock in time for experimental work in one instance.
- (10) In charging him for being responsible for the large expenditure when he considered he was not responsible for a large part of it.

#### *As to the Cattleman.*

Prof. Shaw's grievance was that the Minister kept him here contrary to his wishes. He was brought here by the Minister with Prof. Shaw's consent. He came in April, 1891. In his evidence he stated :

"I had known Barnett before this, having met him frequently at shows, and knew him to be a good feeder. After his appointment things went on fairly when I thought he was inclined to feed too high. I did not tell him so at first but did some time after. I took it for granted that the man the Minister would recommend would probably be the right man, and that if I interfered seriously and the stock got on badly, the Minister would look on me as having been the cause of it instead of Barnett, and I thought it well for me—to use a common phrase—to use 'a common rut for a good wheel.' I spoke to Barnett about overfeeding, but I do not know the time. At first I spoke to him through Story, that the amount of feed was too large and ought to be reduced. I did not tell him to what extent to reduce it. I told him that some of the bulls were in too high flesh—the Jersey was one; also the Shorthorn, and some others that I do not remember now. This was, I think, in August, 1891. The feed, I think, would have shown as much on the cattle as stated in two or three months. I asked him what he was feeding certain animals, and he told me about certain amounts, and I told him I thought it should be reduced. I cannot remember the exact words. I think I told him to what extent; but it is a difficult thing to say how much shall be given to each animal; it cannot be done. I do not know how often Story spoke to him, or whether he regarded what I wanted him to do. I cannot say when I spoke to him the next time, or how many times I spoke to him, but I talked to him more than once. He stated that he was not overfeeding these particular animals. It would be hard to say how much he overfed."

"Shortly afterwards a serious difficulty arose in reference to orders. I wished a pen for carrying on an experiment. The cattleman wished that pen for a lot of sheep that were, as he said, expected to breed a short time after, although as it turned out they did not breed. I told him I would like that pen for my experimenting. A few sentences passed between us, and finally I gave him to understand I would have it. He resigned. I promised to give him a pen in time. I did not give it to him at the time promised. I got the pen. This was the latter part of November. I accepted his resignation and wrote to the Minister on November 28th, as follows :

GUELPH, Nov. 28th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,— I regret to have to say to you that I have received this morning the resignation of Mr. Barnett as feeder. He intimated that his resignation will take effect at the end of the year. He also stated to me that he had written to you similarly, and I suppose he mentioned the reasons. However, I think it proper that I should give you a candid statements of the facts.

Yesterday morning, I went into the sheep pen with Mr. Zavitz to ascertain where exactly would be the best place to repeat our experiment with the ten shorn and unshorn lambs. I had previously enquired of Mr. Barnett as to whether there would be two vacant pens. He said there would be, but intimated his desire to retain certain of them. I think I am right in saying this. I then told him that we would like to have the large pen, in which the young lambs are kept for the purposes of the experiment, as no other pen would be warm enough in which to keep the newly-shorn lambs for a month or two. I mentioned that I hoped he would cordially fall in with the proposal, although it might not be quite in accord with his previous desires. He at once strongly objected, stating that if the pen were so used it would be because I had the power to arrange otherwise. I asked the reasons. The only objections that he made were that the pen would require to be rewashed before putting the imported sheep back into it. I said I would see that that was carefully done, and in time to answer his purpose; but he apparently had his mind made up, and intimated that it was to be a choice between him and the pen. I reasoned calmly in reference to it, as Mr. Zavitz can testify, but it was no use. In about ten minutes after he asked me would I accept his resignation. I said not to-day, and that I thought he should not tender it, that he had better wait and think coolly over the matter. When I met him this morning he told me he had tendered his resignation to you and to me. I said to him that so far as I was concerned I would accept it, as unless my reasonable wishes were carried out we could not make our work succeed. May I ask you to kindly let me know how far you think the man in charge of the cattle in quarantine would be able to fill Mr. Barnett's place?

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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And received a reply dated November 30th, as follows:

TORONTO, Nov. 30th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter in reference to the resignation of Barnett. I am extremely sorry that matters cannot be arranged at the College so that there might be less friction between the herdsman and those in charge. I presume that the incident that you mention would not in itself have been sufficient to cause his resignation, but that is simply the last straw on the camel's back. Barnett is altogether too anxious to make his part of the work a success, and in doing so is liable to run foul of others who are not so particular whether it succeeds or not. It is quite clear to my mind that there are certain persons in connection with our institution who take no interest in this department, and do not seem to care whether it is properly carried on or not. But I may tell you

decidedly that I do take an interest in it, and think that I am right in reference to it, and that it should be carried on so that these animals may be kept in proper shape both for the instruction of the students and for inspection by the general public. It cannot be said that this has been done in the past. I believe Barnett quite capable of managing his part of the work if matters were made as comfortable for him as they should be. This you will know has not been the case up till the present, and I presume that on this account he desires his release. He seems to have made up his mind that if Mr. Story is allowed to dictate, etc., he cannot make the work the success that he knows I desire it should be made.

I think you will find his place not easy to fill; you may get one to feed cattle, but one who understands the management of both sheep and cattle is not easily found. I am extremely sorry, because I was anxious to see what could be done in the way of making the sheep more successful than they have been in the past; and I think that would be worth more to us than any experiments you may make in reference to shorn and unshorn lambs. However, it may be that you are right in reference to the matter and that Barnett is wrong; I am not saying that this is not so, but I am very sorry that matters have come to such a crisis that we will probably have to release him from his duties.

As to the man in charge at Quebec, I have no hope that he will be able to fill the place now occupied by Barnett. He may do as well as your man did last year, and will serve as a makeshift. He may be better than I expect, but I do not think it likely that he has had any experience among sheep. I shall probably receive a letter from him in a very short time and will see what he says; but in any case I hope that Barnett will not be permitted to leave until we have our new stock fairly in position. I have written to him to this effect.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN

PROFESSOR SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

I had some conversation with the Minister in Toronto about it. On Dec. 3rd I wrote in reply stating: "I received your letter of 30th ult. I notice what you say therein."

On December 14, I again wrote to the Minister as follows: "In reference to the feeder Barnett, while I would like to fall in with your proposition that he remain with us till spring, and because you desire it, I am at the same time convinced that it would not be in the best interests of the institution, all things considered. I have, therefore, concluded to ask you to have another feeder take his place at the end of this month, and desire to assure you at the same time that I have not reached this decision without having given the whole subject careful and mature thought."

On December 16th, the Minister replied as follows: "In reference to retaining Barnett as herdsman, I have to say that I must insist on his remaining till at least March 1st, unless it can be shown that we have some one equally competent to take his place. You do not say you have any other person on hand. You will be away from the College during the month of January, and I therefore think it very desirable that the cattle and sheep he has now in charge,

which will be supplemented by those in Quebec in a few weeks, should be in proper shape before he leaves. It may be that the herdsman in Quebec will prove to be exactly the man that is wanted, but as I do not feel at all confident as to this, I have to insist that Barnett be retained until the time I have suggested. After that he will leave, as I can see no object in seeking to retain his services where it seems impossible to reconcile the different parties interested. I have never given instructions to the herdsman, only I presume he knows my wishes as to keeping the animals in presentable shape, and I believe that is essential and very important."

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On 24th December Prof. Shaw wrote as follows:

GUELPH, Dec. 24th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 18th inst. received. I have delayed the reply purposely, that I might give sufficient consideration to the matter relating to the continuance of the services of Mr. Barnett, the herdsman.

I have tried to look at the matter in all its bearings: and while I am desirous of meeting all your views, I cannot conclude that it will be to the interests of this institution to have Mr. Barnett remain any longer than the time mentioned in my letter of the 14th inst., that is to say, the end of the year. I do not see wherein the difficulty would arise from retaining the services of Mr. Barrett until March 1st, the date mentioned in your letter. It seems to me that if his services are essential up to that period they will be more essential afterwards, when the young stock begin to come to hand numerously. The arrival of the cattle from quarantine should not, in my opinion, prove a sufficient reason, as the feeder who successfully cared for them in quarantine should be able to care for them with at least equal success in our stables. I have, therefore, to recommend that the person referred to be put in charge of the stock at the end of the year. If he prove incompetent, we can then endeavor to get another.

We managed the live stock for four months last winter with, it seems to me, a fair measure of success in the absence of a regular feeder. We also managed them during the year in which Mr. John Harvey remained with us with less of loss than ever occurred during any previous year in the history of the farm, and less of loss perhaps than will take place during any succeeding year. It seems to me this should be some guarantee that we are capable of managing this work with a fair measure of success when allowed to do so. I hope, therefore, that you will give the recommendation of this letter and the opinions expressed therein your favorable consideration, and will take it as a favor to get a reply before the end of the year.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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On 28th December, the Minister wrote in reply :

TORONTO, December 28th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 24th inst., referring to the dismissal of Barnett. I presume that, had I not interfered, Barnett would have been pleased to have left the institution at the time suggested, but I felt that it was not a wise thing to leave the valuable animals which are now being collected at the farm in the hands of inexperienced persons. I therefore requested Barnett, if for no other reason, as a personal favor to myself to remain until the time indicated in my letter. He consented to do so. Now, if this arrangement be set aside, you will see the awkward position in which I shall be placed. Barnett, I know, has now no idea of leaving until the date you mention, and I do not see that it would put me in a proper position at all to ask that any other arrangement be carried out than the one I deliberately entered into. You say that the interests of the institution will be jeopardized by his remaining longer. You give no reasons for such a statement, and therefore I have no reason for knowing why this should be the case. I can see plenty of reasons why the interests of the institution might be jeopardized if he leaves, but none if he remains. I quite agree that his services may be needed, and even more essential, after the first of March next than previous to that date; but this does not alter the fact that his services are needed at the present time. You suggest that the feeder who is now caring for the cattle in quarantine should be retained and his services employed when the cattle arrive, and you argue that he who successfully cares for them in quarantine should be able to care for them in our stables. The difficulty about this is that no one knows as yet that he is successfully caring for them; in fact the poor man himself is in desperate trouble because things are not going as he would like in quarantine. The Shorthorn bull has been sick for some time, although he is now reported to be somewhat better; one of the cows has slipped a calf and it is dead. I do not mention these things desiring to find fault with the young man, because I believe he is doing his best, and he may be after all just the man we need at the farm, but I mention them to show you that no one knows that he is a successful herdsman, such as we ought to have at the farm.

You mention, too, that you have successfully managed without a herdsman at all before now. That argument would carry you too far, and would simply mean that we need not have a herdsman. For my own part, I do not consider that the man Harvey, whatever excellent qualities he may have, is a good feeder. Personally I would have decided objections to anyone who fed on the principles he employed while at the College, and I apprehend that there was more feed wasted during his stay than has been the case since.

On the whole, I see no good reason for dismissing Barnett at the end of the year except your own strong wish to have it done, and I think that under the circumstances you should not press it. You will remember that you were greatly delighted when I interfered and used my best endeavors to get Barnett to come. No one, I think, about the institution can say that he has not given satisfaction as a feeder and caretaker of stock. He may have fed the stock in a more expensive way than you have been accustomed to in the past, but I do not see as I look at them that they are in any better condition than they should be at an institution of this kind, unless we want to get ourselves into disgrace so far as the cattle are concerned. The stock are in no better condition than are the best herds all over the country.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College, Guelph.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

On January 14th Prof. Shaw wrote the following letter to Mr. Dryden :

MARSHVILLE, 14th January, 1892.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—The holiday season is now passed by a fortnight, and it seems it is still your determination to have Mr. Barnett, the herdsman, remain with us, notwithstanding that he tendered to me his resignation, which I accepted, and according to which he should have left us at the end of the past year. When I received your last letter bearing upon this subject, I could scarcely think it possible that you would insist on having Mr. Barnett remain longer than the end of the year in the face of my expressed wish to the contrary, but it seems that in this view I was mistaken.

While I suppose I can only submit to your decision in this matter, you will please allow me to call your attention to the fact that by the course you have pursued in this matter you have taken a step which must prove destructive to a greater or less extent to the discipline of this institution.

By the action you have taken you have put Mr. Barnett in a position to refuse to take orders from me or from Mr. Story, the farm foreman, and to disobey these orders when given. Following the example you have thus set to its legitimate conclusions, it would justify not only Mr. Barnett in disobeying Mr. Story, and Mr. Story in disobeying me, but it would justify me in disobeying you, which would mean that such a thing as discipline did not any more exist in the institution. I may also mention that, before you interfered in the matter of Mr. Barnett, the utmost harmony existed, so far as I know, between all the different subordinates in my departments, but it is not so now.

I was not surprised then to learn from Mr. Story a day or two since that Mr. Barnett had set his orders at defiance in reference to a request that I consider both reasonable and legitimate, and I now desire to say that I decline being held responsible for these acts of disobedience on the part of Mr. Barnett and the consequences which may grow out of them.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

On February 18th the Minister wrote as follows :

TORONTO, February 18th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I have had Barnett to Toronto as requested, and find that no difficulty need be entertained as to the future relationship between Barnett and yourself, provided the effort be made on both sides to work harmoniously together.

I questioned Barnett closely as to any conversation that he might have had with others about the institution which might tend to breed discontent, and I am certain that there is nothing in the idea that he has done anything whatever to create a disturbance.

From a close examination of the bills in quarantine, I am certain that the young man who had the charge of the cattle there would not prove a very economical feeder. I believe from further inquiries I have made that he has

spent most of his time among horses, and that he knows comparatively little about the management of cattle and nothing whatever about sheep. Under these circumstances, I do not think it advisable to try to engage his services even as an assistant feeder. I understand from Barnett that the young man states that it is his intention to return to the Old Country. I do not think, therefore, that it would be wise, unless you have urgent need for them, to continue his services about the institution.

I shall have some further conversation with you in reference to the matter, but I hope that a strong effort will be made on all sides to endeavor to work in harmony, and to put the stock department of the institution in as strong a shape as possible. But we can never do this if one part of the institution is pulling against the other. You will always find me doing what I can to give strength to all of you in your different departments. What I plead for now is harmony. Let that prevail and we shall have no difficulty.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

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On May 11th, 1892, Prof. Shaw again wrote to the Minister as follows:

GUELPH, May 11th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In justice to me, and I may add to you also, I feel it my duty to again call your attention to the relations between Mr. Barnett, the herdsman, and myself. I was incidentally informed a day or two ago by one of the second year students that Mr. Barnett said to him not long since that he (Mr. Barnett) "didn't take his orders from me any more, that he got them from the Minister in Toronto," meaning, of course, yourself. The same student further said to me that it was common belief with many of the students that such was the state of affairs. I am astonished at such a statement after what you said to me as to non-interference with Mr Barnett's work. If it is true, you are doing me a great wrong. If it is not true, then the herdsman has done both you and me a great wrong. He has wronged you in misrepresenting you and in having said what might in the future bring you into serious trouble, for where such knowledge exists among a number of students of both sides of politics, how is it possible to keep such matters from the general public and from your own constituency, which sends several students at the present time, and in which the circulation of such statements could not fail to give you a great deal of trouble. He has also done me wrong in the disrespect which such a position as he has represented I hold must bring along with it to the mind of the student.

You will also please allow me further to call your attention to the condition of the stock at the present time, as you have not been able to inspect it personally since the beginning of the year, and also to what has happened in that line since Mr. Barnett came here a little more than a year ago. I pass by the losses among the sheep last summer from tape-worm, for which he is not responsible, but I may add in passing that there was much mortality among those sheep which did not arise from tape-worm. I say nothing about the two Guernseys which were lost at

sea, and the Ayrshire, of the new importation, nor of the death of the imported Leicester ram lamb and the imported Sussex bull, after reaching the farm. I speak of other losses and conditions, for nearly all of which Mr. Barnett is, in my judgment, directly responsible. One of the four Leicester ewes imported has died. The remaining three have three lambs alive and two dead. The five Oxford Downs imported, as I said to you before, will not register. One of the ewes produced a grade lamb early; the other three have one living lamb and two dead. The ten Shropshire ewes have eight living lambs and eight dead, and the ram is practically useless. The four Hampshire Down ewes have four lambs alive and three dead. The four imported Southdown ewes have produced six lambs, all of which are dead. The four Suffolk ewes imported have no lambs, as the ram is apparently useless as a getter. The eight imported Dorset ewes produced two grade lambs and three pure. Four of the ewes are without lambs, as the ram is supposed to be useless. From the whole importation of 37 ewes now alive, there are 19 pure lambs living and 21 dead, and of the 19 living nearly one-half of them will not prove saleable. I believe Mr. Barnett is responsible for this condition of affairs with the sheep, as in my judgment they have been overfed with grain. Since I came to this place we never had such a showing among sheep at this season, or anything that would compare with it.

The state of matters with the pigs under Mr. Barnett's charge is no better. During the winter one of the best imported Yorkshire breeding sows died, also one of the best Berkshires. Two imported Tamworth sows produced 22 pigs, of which 18 are dead. A Yorkshire sow carrying pigs was allowed to be served with the Tamworth boar. A young Yorkshire sow died and was dissected by Mr. Barnett, without ever reporting her death. The Tamworth boar is in a condition unfit to be seen by the general public at an institution such as this. I look upon Mr. Barnett as directly responsible for much of this loss. He is inclined to blame the cold floors, but I ask you to remember, please, that these are the same floors in which we bred pigs during the two years previous to his coming with marked success.

The state of matters with the cattle is not so bad, but it is bad enough. When Mr. Barnett came here there was not an animal about the place, either male or female, that would not breed. Now the Shorthorn bull is not getting calves, and from the six Shorthorn cows we will have only two calves for the sale this fall. Mr. Barnett, in my judgment, has overfed these cattle and the stock generally. I did not interfere with his feeding as it was your proposal to bring him here, and as he was an old feeder of your own in whom, as I gleaned from your conversation and your letters, you had every confidence. I have furnished him with such supplies as he asked for when the same was in my power. I have already called your attention to the fact that it was owing to what I considered extravagant feeding on his part that the estimates were so overdrawn in that department last year. I felt that if I restrained him in feeding after what you said to me, and then failure were to follow, I would be charged with the same.

These results contrast strongly with our success during the year when I managed the stock according to the dictates of my own judgment. I refer to the year 1890, when from cattle and horses valued at \$9,015.97 the total loss was but \$50. It is true that same year we had considerable losses from tape-worm, but they were far less than under Mr. Barnett's management last year; and in this connection I would again remind you of my previous recommendation not to keep sheep on this farm in the summer for a number of years till we can get rid of the tape-worm.

I desire to say further that I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Story, the farm foreman, bearing date of November 6, 1891, declining to be held

responsible for Mr. Barnett's work and complaining that Mr. Barnett was untidy in his work, notwithstanding that he had been given more help than any of his predecessors, and that he had been inattentive to orders given. I ask you, how am I to manage this department under such conditions, or how is it possible for me to make it a success?

You spoke in the autumn of bringing the Legislature up to visit us some time in the winter. I must say I was glad the members did not make that visit. I am ashamed to go through the stables now with any farmer who visits us and to have to answer his questions regarding the breeding results from the live stock; and I feel it my duty in justice to myself to again remind you that I decline to be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Barnett or for the success of his department from the day that I requested his removal.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW,

Professor of Agriculture.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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And on May 27 the Minister replied as follows:

TORONTO, May 27, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter in reference to the relationship between Barnett, the herdsman, and yourself. Some matters mentioned therein require further investigation on my part and shall receive attention later on. I desire, however, at once to correct the statement you make as to Barnett's receiving his orders from me. Until I visited the College a few weeks ago I had not seen Barnett nor had any communication with him, direct or indirect, since about Christmas. It is therefore impossible that I should give him orders, and I desire you distinctly to understand that nothing of this kind has ever been done. I am aware that yourself and some others about the institution seem to have the impression that Barnett is there under my instructions as a sort of spy to give me information which I ought not to receive. This has been known to me for some time. I told you, I believe, in a former conversation that this was an incorrect supposition. Barnett himself will not say that I have ever given him any orders, but will say exactly the contrary. Whatever some student may have told you evidently passed through two or three parties and when delivered to you, was probably either a misstatement or a misunderstanding. I intend to ascertain, however, whether such a statement was made by Barnett or not, because if he made it he did so without any ground for so doing.

I might also state that I think you do yourself a great injustice and the institution a great harm in conversing with students about matters of this kind. I stated this to you on a former occasion and my opinion has not been changed. There is always about an institution of this kind more or less inclination to gossip, and when a matter such as this happens to be talked of between yourself and any of the students it is simply advertised throughout the whole institution.

I think I quite understand the motive which prompts your letter. I think I fully understand also that you have not changed your mind and that you desire

to be rid of Barnett. I further understand your intention to make me personally responsible for anything which may happen of the nature suggested in your letter in connection with Barnett's department. I desire it to be distinctly understood, however, that I shall accept no such responsibility.

It is quite easy for matters to be so arranged that neither Barnett nor any other herdsman could accomplish what ought to be accomplished in his department. I do not say that this has been done, but I intend to satisfy myself more thoroughly with reference to the matter before arriving at any conclusion.

So far as the sheep and cattle are concerned, I do not accept your reasons for lack of success. I am of the opinion that under the present arrangements sheep will never be managed with success at the institution. You may be able to do it, but for my own part, I could not successfully manage sheep if they were allowed as little exercise as your sheep appear to have at the farm. The yard intended for exercise for these animals has not a solitary hurdle. I noticed last autumn that the yard was filled with manure so that when the rains came it was an entirely unfit spot to herd sheep. I can easily see that these sheep have not had the exercise during the winter that they should have had. They are certainly not in high condition—not as high as my own sheep on my own farm, some of which were, I apprehend, fed grain in greater quantities than yours without any evil result. In fact we have had an extraordinary crop of lambs—fully 150 per cent., good, strong, healthy lambs.

I cannot consent either to the idea that sheep cannot be raised at the farm. Neither can I consent to engage additional land. This would only add to the expenditure, which is already more than it ought to be.

I wish also to state here what I desired to state in our conversation at the College had I had the opportunity, and that is that I wish you to change somewhat your plan of operations so that you may be able to manage the farm with less expenditure of money both for feed and for labor. These are items which sooner or later will be adversely criticized by the farmers generally. I fully consented to the estimate which you made last winter because I was aware that it is impossible suddenly to change the management of a large farm such as we have at Guelph, but I am positive in my conviction that you should not undertake, at least after the present season, to grow so much rape, causing the expenditure of so much money in the purchase of lambs and afterwards for feed to support them. One hundred lambs would answer the purpose quite as well as seven hundred, and if lambs of the proper quality were purchased at the proper season the showing I apprehend would be better than it could be with the quality of lambs you had last year.

The plan of the new piggery has gone forward to the Public Works Department. I do not know what progress has been made with it, but I hope that no arrangement will be made this year to fill up the sheep pens with pigs, as was the case last year. I shall endeavor to hurry forward the erection of the additional piggery so that it may be used towards the end of the season.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,

Agricultural College,

Guelph, Ont.

In his evidence, referring to this letter, Prof. Shaw says: "I never answered this letter directly."

On June 7, Prof. Shaw wrote as follows:

GUELPH, June 7th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I proposed replying sooner to your letter of the 27th ult., but the approach of the examinations is always an extremely busy time with us; hence the delay.

Your visit in the meantime and enquiry as to the correctness of my statements in reference to Mr. Barnett and to the condition of the live stock renders a full reply less necessary than it would otherwise be.

In your letter you look upon me as blameworthy that the sheep have not been given more exercise. Why didn't Mr. Barnett give them more exercise? In your desire to bring him here I thought I had a pledge of his competency, and so have given him everything that he asked for in the management of the sheep, except the use of one pen in lieu of another last December. The hurdles were piled up near the barn had Mr. Barnett wanted them.

I notice what you say in reference to changing the plan of operations so that there will be less expenditure for food. No one desires a reduced expenditure more than I, and if you give me a feeder such as I can approve of, I promise you that this will be the result. I entirely concur in your view when you say that you think that we should grow less rape after this year. I have said this to you before. We have grown the rape hitherto largely for the purpose of cleaning the farm. But I desire to call your attention at the same time to the fact that if some food was bought for the lambs that we fed, it was food that gave a good return in every instance, as shown in our published reports. I only wish that all our work here had been equally successful and remunerative.

Your enquiry has not changed my mind in the slightest degree as to statements of my letter of May 11th bearing upon relations with Mr. Barnett and the condition of the live stock.

Mr. Barnett is still charged with having told a certain student that he took his orders from you, although I accept your statement that if he did say this he misrepresented you. I am still convinced that he is largely responsible for the great outlay for food and for the ill success that has attended his labors in managing the same. I said to you in our conversation on the 3rd inst. that I had given orders to put the sheep in a remote field, partly in order to escape the observations of visitors, who seeing them and the absence of lambs with them to a great extent, would lay upon me the blame for this state of affairs. I said to you that in these things I had to bear such blame without being able to justify myself, as it would not be a proper thing to let the public know that affairs had come to such a pass in the management of the live stock. I said to you that I could not say to the public that you were keeping a feeder here in whom I had lost confidence, and whose removal I had more than once asked for, that such a course would not be right, and that I thought it unfair for you to put me in such a position. I still think so. I have no expectation that there will be an improvement while Mr. Barnett is here in his department. I have again, therefore, to ask you to have him removed at an early day, for the sake of the interest of the station and in justice to me.

As I understand, you took statements when here on the 3rd inst. from Mr Barnett, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Cuppage and Mr. Story in reference to matters bearing upon my department, and also upon my veracity. I now desire to say that I hope you will do me the justice to furnish me at your early convenience with a copy of these statements, including also my own.

Your obedient servant,  
THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

And received a reply dated June 9th as follows:

TORONTO, June 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 7th inst. is to hand. Several of your letters I consider decidedly impertinent, none more so perhaps than the one just received.

It is idle for you to write me, Why did not Barnett do this or that? He is under your control, and I understood one of your answers to me when at the College a few days ago to be that you had no complaint to make as to his obeying orders. I shall most decidedly hold you responsible for any wrong doing in that department as well as in any other under your control; and I shall expect that you will give your own personal supervision to every department of the farm. *If Mr. Barnett or any other official* in connection with the institution is not performing his duty, he certainly cannot be retained.

I must demand that you point out in writing specifically in what respect Barnett has not fulfilled any instructions given to him by you. 11CH-30

You will remember that Barnett was employed because you wished to dispense with the previous herdsman. You asked me if I knew any one, and I suggested the name of Barnett, which ended in his being employed, and you seemed greatly pleased to get him. It was only last winter in the library of the Parliament Buildings, when we were discussing Barnett, that you decided to retain him for another term.

In reference to the amount of food consumed by the stock under Barnett's care, I desire you to send me a written statement showing the quantities of food consumed during the time that Barnett has been in charge.

I cannot consent to have my time taken up longer with idle gossip as to what Barnett said to some student or some student has said to you. The statement is denied by Barnett, and unless some further proof is forthcoming, I do not desire to discuss it at all.

The request contained in your letter to forward to you a statement of the questions and answers which I obtained in the office of the College while there the other day is, as well as some other references in your letter, a piece of impertinence which I hope will not be repeated.

Yours truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.



Again on October 11th and 12th Prof. Shaw wrote to the Minister the following letters respecting the herdsman's refusing to accept Dorsch as his assistant :

GUELPH, October 11th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I think it proper to inform you that the herdsman, Mr. Barnett, called on me in my office this morning and asked if it were true that we were going to send him, Fred (referring to a Prussian in our employ) to-morrow to be his assistant the coming season. I said it was true that we had so decided. He replied, "I will notify you now that I will not accept him as my assistant unless compelled to do so." He also added that he would appeal to the Minister, and unless he (the Minister) decided that he should take Fred on he would not have him.

I desire to say at the same time that this man Fred has labored with us since spring on the farm at odd work, and we found him so obedient, obliging, and so handy at any work that we put him to, and withal so faithful that we do not want to lose his services. We therefore concluded that we could not give Mr. Barnett help that would suit his purposes better.

While I regret very much the action that he has just taken, especially in regard to a man as yet untried by him in his department, I am not surprised very much at the same. You will pardon me for mentioning here that it seems to me the natural outcome of the position taken by you in defending Mr. Barnett against the complaints and charges made by me in reference to him in previous letters, and more especially in your refusal to discharge him when I requested that such should be done. I have, therefore, decided to ask you again to consent to our dispensing with the services of Mr. Barnett in future, and to your giving me authority to secure another feeder who will act more in harmony with the officers of my department.

I need scarcely add that I make this request, as I have made similar ones relating to this matter, with a view to promote the success of my department and also with it the best interests of the institution.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW,  
Professor of Agriculture.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto Ont.

GUELPH, Oct., 12th, 1892.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry, indeed, to have to trouble you with letters of this nature, but matters are evidently becoming unworkable, so far as the management of the live stock is concerned.

This morning I went to the stable with Fred Dorsch, the German referred to in my letter to you of yesterday. I told Mr. Barnett I wished this man to help him to feed the stock in the meantime. He said, "I will not have him,"

and added that I need not have gone to the trouble of bringing Mr. Story with me. I said that he had better talk more cautiously or he might have to yield his place. He said that will be as the Minister and Advisory Board decide, and not as you may think.

I think it proper that you should be advised of these facts, and, therefore, have written.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

To which the Minister replied on October 14th as follows :

TORONTO, Oct. 14, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—On my return to Toronto I found your letter referring to the proposed assistant to the herdsman awaiting me.

While at the College I learned from full enquiry that the Prussian whom you propose to place in this position is altogether unfit to make a cattleman, that he has had no experience, nor has he any adaptability for the work. I cannot consent that such a man should be placed in so responsible a position. He should be a man who, if without experience, at least possesses such adaptability for the work as would eventually make him an efficient herdsman, and should be competent, in event of the herdsman being prevented at any time from attending to his duties, to take care of the animals in an efficient manner.

Judging from the information I have received, I conclude that the man referred to could never do this. I decide, therefore, that some more suitable person should be placed in the position of assistant.

I decide, further, that no sufficient reason has been given why the present herdsman—who appears to be efficient in his work and perfectly competent in every respect—should be removed. The work in his department, in my judgment, is altogether too important to be given over to an irresponsible or inefficient man.

Yours very truly,

JOHN. DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

On November 1st Prof. Shaw wrote Mr. Dryden as to the feed consumed by stock as follows :

GUELPH, Nov. 1st., 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In a letter received from you June 9th, you ask me to send you a written statement showing the quantities of food consumed during the time that Mr. Barnett has been in charge. I regret that I have not sooner been able to comply with this request.

I was disabled for a time soon after the receipt of your letter, as you know ; then the Bursar was absent because of sickness and death in his father's family, then I was away recruiting, and since my return the Bursar has not been able until recently to get the time to look over the books with me.

The following is a statement taken from the Bursar's books of the amounts paid out for food for the maintenance of live stock during the years 1890 and 1891 respectively. In the former of these years Mr. Harvey was the feeder until towards the end of November, and during the latter Mr. Barnett was in charge from April until the end of the year :

Cost of food purchased in 1891 .....	\$4,229 11
"                    "          1890 .....	1,212 76
Difference .....	<u>\$3,016 35</u>

It may also be mentioned by way of explanation, 1st, that, acting on your suggestion, we purchased food to the amount of \$1,548.64 early in the year while the price was still fairly moderate. This amount then purchased was supposed to be sufficient for the year, with the exception of some bran and shorts to be purchased late in the season. But in addition to the outlay just mentioned, it was found necessary to expend \$2,680.47 more for Mr. Barnett to carry the stock to the close of the year. 2nd That the crop of 1889 was not very far different from that of 1890 ; and, 3rd, that the number of animals in Mr. Harvey's time was, if anything, greater than in Mr. Barnett's, as every available stall was filled in the barn stable, and in addition we were necessitated to keep a number of cattle in the horse stable.

I called your attention to what I considered extravagant feeding on the part of Mr. Barnett in a letter forwarded to you under date of Jan. 15th, wherein I said " very much to my regret I realized that our herdsman has largely exceeded the amounts asked for for maintenance of stock on account of what I considered extravagant feeding," and again in the same letter, " he (Mr. Barnett) has exceeded expenditures, as compared with those of the previous year, by some thousands of dollars."

It was on this ground along with others that I asked you to remove Mr. Barnett on more than one occasion.

Any further explanations will be cheerfully furnished.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

To which the Minister replied on November 7 as follows :

TORONTO, Nov. 7th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter in reply to mine of June 9, asking for a statement of the quantity of food consumed by the stock at the farm for the years 1890 and 1891.

Unfortunately you have not given me a statement of the quantity, but merely of the actual cost of the feed as taken from the Bursar's books. You will see yourself that this does not give an exact idea of what difference there is in the amount of feed consumed in the two years referred to.

Another point about which I would like to obtain information is, am I to understand that the feed purchased in 1891, amounting to \$4,229 worth, was all consumed by the animals in charge of Mr. Barnett? If not, how much of it was fed to other animals?

Your letter as it stands at present gives but little light on the point asked for.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,

O. A. C., Guelph.

And Prof. Shaw answered on the 9th as follows:

GUELPH, Nov. 9th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. You mention therein that we have not given you a statement of the quantity of the food used in the years 1890 and 1891 respectively, and that we have not stated as to what proportion of it was fed to animals not under Mr. Barnett's charge.

In reference to this I have to say, first, that as the difference in price when we purchased a large proportion of the food bought in 1891 was not very marked as compared with 1890, I did not think it would be necessary to state the quantity bought. I said in my letter of the 1st inst. that "we purchased food to the amount of \$1,548.64 early in the year while the price was still fairly moderate." There was some advance in the price later, but it will not nearly account for the increased expenditure. We can get the quantities if you still desire it, but allow me here to say that you will probably get the figures much more quickly by asking the Bursar directly; and when I say this I do not insinuate any shirking of duty on the part of the Bursar. It is only when he is not otherwise occupied that I can get such information.

Second, in reference to the amount fed to animals not under Mr. Barnett's care, I desire to say that the other animals fed, as horses and sheep under experiment, were practically the same as the previous year, and the feeding of these was relatively the same. We had no object in feeding them more heavily.

I cannot but conclude, therefore that Mr. Barnett's system of feeding is chiefly responsible for the increased outlay.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture,

Toronto, Ont.

He could not give the amount of feed fed by Barnett to the different animals under his care. He says that no man living could give what amount of increased expenditure was caused by Barnett's feeding, and that, after the end of November, 1891, after he accepted Barnett's resignation, he did not attend the stables frequently. He stated, "I only instructed him once."

Q. Since November, 1891, you have not gone near the stables ?

A. I do not say that, but I have not taken the same interest in the stables or in the stock.

Q. Did you think that was right in the interests of the country ?

A. I did.

Q. There are four students who go to the cattleman every day, and the assistant has to go through all these cattle, and I say, without any previous knowledge of cattle, that a man between 50 and 60 was not the best man ?

A. I did not say he was the best man.

Q. Well, was it not your duty to get the best man ?

A. It is not always possible.

"Barnett complained to me about Story's neglect to furnish green feed in the summer of 1891. I spoke to Story about it, and said I thought that green feed should be regularly provided." "The first difficulty I had with Barnett or complaint, so far as I know, was the statement from Mr Story. I had information before that large amounts of feed were being used. I did not notice it so much myself till my attention was called to it."

When asked whether he would accept the Minister's denial of the statement that Barnett was not taking orders from Prof. Shaw but from the Minister, Prof. Shaw states: "I would have to answer that, sir, by a subtle analytical process of reasoning. No; in its entirety I did not accept the Minister's statement that it was not true."

In answer to the question—Do you consider that Barnett was here as a spy upon you ? he replied—"Not at first."

Q. Do you now ?

A. I do—that is one of the reasons why he is here.

In his examination in reference to the contents of the letter to the Minister, in which he stated that Barnett was directly responsible for the losses of cattle sheep and pigs, Prof. Shaw explained that he did not blame him for all the losses ; and regarding a number of the losses his answer was—"I was not sure he was not to blame, because, generally considered, a man was responsible for what he managed." He stated he did not think that Barnett intentionally killed any sheep, or that he intentionally mismanaged them ; he, however, added that he did not think Barnett was desirous of doing all he could in the interests of the institution. The reasons for stating that he was responsible for the death and sterility of the cattle, sheep and pigs was that Barnett fed them too high and gave them too little exercise.

In explanation as to preventing Barnett and his assistant from putting boards on the floors of the pig pens, he states the reason was that the weather had got warmer then, and that they did not want all the pens for farrowing purposes ; in the next place, because they were unsightly.

He stated that it was impossible to mention to what extent the extravagant feeding went.

He stated that there were more milking cows in 1891 than in 1890, and more sheep fed, and that there was less grain grown ; and that the crop was so much behind the ordinary crop that they had to purchase large quantities of bedding.

Q. In June and in November, 1891, the Minister wrote you as to the supply feed, when you had a large number of lambs from Prince Edward Island that required grain and also a number of steers. You know that that year the cost of grain was about double what it had been?

A. Only in some items.

Q. The price of oats would make about half the difference; then there were the steers you were feeding, and putting a man on specially to feed them up?

A. Barnett would feed from 6 to 10 pounds of grain per day—that was a mixture of bran—and the lambs were fed a mixture of oats and barley, according to the bulletin.

He complained about Barnett using too much meal, and in not keeping things tidy. "I am not clear whether I mentioned those matters to Barnett. Barnett complained to me about August 1st; then after that Story complained about Barnett. Story began to talk against Barnett before Barnett spoke about him."

On 29th October, 1891, the Minister wrote Prof. Shaw a private letter, in which he states as follows:

Private.

TORONTO, Oct. 29th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—When I was up at the farm on the day of the plowing match I learned from Barnett, the herdsman, that he contemplated leaving his position. It may be that I do not view the matter as you would, but to me this would be very unfortunate, as it is not easy to get a man who understands the work of managing all these bulls and the cattle and the sheep generally as well. I know his disposition is perhaps a little peculiar, but with fairly reasonable treatment I do not think that there need be any trouble with him. I think he would be contented with his position if things were made pleasant. From some conversation with him I find that his position does not appear to be as pleasant as it should be. It has occurred to me that perhaps we might make a new arrangement which would make matters go smoothly in connection with his department. I thought that as Mr. Zavitz has control of Mr. Cuppage, he might, in a formal way, assume control of Barnett, and leave Mr. Story to look after matters outside alone. Something of this kind will have to be done, or I apprehend we shall not be able to keep Barnett in his position.

I should be glad if you would immediately write me a private note giving your judgment as to whether this could be worked satisfactorily to all parties. I should prefer that you would not mention the matter to any of the parties named until after consultation with me in reference thereto.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Prof. Shaw, some time after receiving it, informed Mr. Story of its contents. In answer to this letter Prof. Shaw wrote opposing Barnett's being placed under Mr. Zavitz.

On November 19th the Minister again wrote Prof. Shaw as follows :

TORONTO, Nov. 19th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—In our conversation of yesterday I omitted to suggest that should you require to buy hay, as I suppose you will, it will be better to purchase it early in the season than later on. Owing to the present state of the weather, I presume that the five or six hundred lambs you have will have to be fed for some considerable time on hay and oats. If I am right in reference to this, I suggest that it would be better to buy hay now rather than to use our own entirely up and be obliged to buy for our own stock later on in the season. The only difficulty is that I am very anxious that accounts for expenses of this sort should be as few as possible until the end of the year, as you will notice that the account for farm maintenance is altogether overdrawn.

I hope you will be able to arrange so that Barnett will have feed regularly supplied him, so that there may be as little friction as possible. I think you will find he will be pleasant enough if he has the required supply of all that is needed. Sometimes it is difficult to do this, but I think the effort should be made. I questioned him closely yesterday as to feeding, and from what I could gather the bulk of the feed is being given to the milch cows and the experimental stock. He tells me that he has not fed the other cattle scarcely half the quantity of grain. It is certainly very essential that the cattle kept for educational purposes should be in good condition, and it is still more essential that they should be in good condition for the sake of those visiting the farm from time to time.

I was very much pleased with the way the sheep looked when I went through the sheds after seeing you yesterday. It is quite a pleasure to look at animals cared for in that way. But I was equally disgusted with the look of the pigs in their pens. They did not seem to have been properly supplied with bedding nor with feed. It is certainly no credit to any of us connected with the institution to have them in that shape, and I trust you will immediately give attention to it so as to remedy the matter as far as possible.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

J. E. STORY, Farm Foreman.

"Prof. Shaw has said that Barnett was not a successful cattleman. I would say Barnett is not a satisfactory man in many respects. In 1891 and 1892, we had a great deal of feed to buy and bedding; and I often thought he could do with less. I purchased the feed with Prof. Shaw's assistance. The cattleman wanted it, complained about not having it, and I purchased it. A good man can economize. I think he could have done with less feeding. There was a good deal more bedding used than was wanted. I think a sharp man, buying out of

his own pocket, could do with less. Men who have to buy at all do without. He used about half or one-third too much. Barnett did not pay any respect to what I said. I did not superintend how much he fed the cattle. I simply sent a note to Prof. Shaw telling him that I did not want to be responsible, as Barnett paid no attention to me. I think he was accustomed to show stock, and was feeding more than was necessary here. The boys were noticing it. He refused to carry out my instructions in serving the bedding. I cannot recollect any other thing. Bedding seems to be the only instance in which he disobeyed. I cannot tell how much bedding I bought. It was not all used in his department. We purchase for the Dairy Department, for the horses, cattle, sheep and bulls. Barnett has 30 cattle, 8 pigs and 40 sheep. In the Experimental Department there were 9 pigs, 18 cattle and 2 sheep. In the Dairy there were 14 cows and some calves, there were also 17 horses. Barnett paid attention only to his own department. Other persons attended to the cattle, sheep, pigs and horses in the other departments. They all required bedding and feeding. I think he used nearly three-quarters of the bedding. He piled it into the box stalls; there were 18 of them. The teamsters, as a rule, took very good care of the bedding. I raked them over occasionally about it. I used to warn them in the morning not to throw out anything but what was dirty. I used to go to Barnett and state to him to warn the boys not to throw out the bedding, but he would not do it. The oat and barley straw was very short in 1891. We were a little shorter in bedding than in former years. I wrote to Prof. Shaw complaining against Barnett in November, 1891. I was annoyed, because a short time before I had spoken to Hon. Mr. Dryden and he had paid no attention to it. I did not give orders to Barnett before writing; none that I could help. I do not think I gave him any really direct orders from the 6th November, 1891, to the present time. I avoided the thing as much as I could, when the Minister told me he was a competent man. The Minister did not tell me that I must not give him orders nor did Prof. Shaw. I thought I would try to keep things running as peaceably as possible. I cannot say how much unnecessary feed he used. I believe some of the cattle got too fat. I cannot tell how much he fed them too high. He fed too much grain, but how much I cannot tell. I remember chopping 65 bushels of oats and it was all gone in four and a half days. He fed the sheep hay, oats and bran. He fed to a beast from four and a half to five pounds of hay, four or five pound of roots and up to five pound of grain, and no grain to cattle that were breeding, only roots and hay. A cow that is milking you want to feed well. I do not know exactly what was fed to the cattle that were fed too high. I do not know that there was a great deal wasted that the cattle did not eat, because they ate good feed when a less ration would do. He should have fed pea staw instead of hay to the sheep. I told him so in the fall of 1891. They were too fat and all the lambs died. He has been more economical since last fall. He is feeding too much swill to the pigs. I do not like to see pigs rooting it out and wasting it. I do not think he is feeding as much to the cattle as he used to. He has got them into good condition and it is easier to keep them. You cannot keep milch cattle in too good condition. The Polled Angus, the Galloways, the Jerseys and the Herefords are pretty fat. It might possibly be that the feed costs more one year than another. Dr. Mills called me one day and said, 'How is it, Story, that there are three or four men in the stable and it is not any tidier than when Parker was there.' I said, 'Mr. Dryden seems to think our man is all right, and we cannot say anything about it.' Last fall Barnett refused to take a man named Dorseh. I was with Prof. Shaw at the time. Barnett said, 'I won't have him.' He asked me, just before Whitworth, his old assistant, was leaving, who his assistant would be. I said I thought it would be



one of two men, Dorsch or some one else. He said, 'He is not much; he is afraid of the bulls.' I told Prof. Shaw about it. Their breeding has not been as fruitful since Barnett came here as before. We had more cases of non-breeding last year than before. As a result, we do not have the young stock for sale we otherwise have. He has been accustomed to feeding for show purposes and does not suit the Agricultural College. I cannot give any approximation of the quantity fed before and after Barnett came. As to the feed bin, when the test commenced, I said to the teamsters, 'I do not want a single man of you to go to that corner. I want to see how much you are feeding and how much the cattleman is feeding.' Then I spoke to Cuppage, because, I said, I want to see how long that 65 bushels of oats will do. We put the 65 bushels of oats in on Monday night, and on Friday noon there was no oats in the bin. The teamsters would have no object in carrying the feed down, when they had it beside them. At that time every man brought his own grain, but I often thought they fed more than I told them to, and that was why I spoke to them. We know the exact number of pounds our horses are fed every day. I did not tell Barnett anything about it. It was something more than three times as much as under Harvey, the previous herdsman."

BARNETT'S evidence in reply :

Barnett, in his evidence, stated that he commenced his duties April, 1891. Agreement was that he should take his orders from Prof. Shaw and Farm Foreman Story. In the fall of 1891 there was a difficulty with Story on account of not getting green food when he wanted it. No instructions ever received from Minister or anyone, other than Story and Prof. Shaw. Never said he was taking instructions from Minister; he heard it repeated and denied it. Never told Story or any student that he was not under Prof. Shaw's instructions. When assistant was leaving he went to Story and asked for another. Afterwards Story told him he could have Dorsch, who was working on the farm, and they had promised him work for the winter. Story came on Monday and said Dorsch would come about Wednesday. He knew Dorsch would not do and said so. He went to Prof. Shaw and asked him, and he said Barnett was to have him. Barnett said he would not have him until the Minister made him. Prof. Shaw said he would have to, and Barnett left him at that. Next morning Dorsch came to the stable and Barnett told him he was not his man yet. Dorsch said Story sent him. Next morning Story brought him and Barnett refused to have him because he was not a fit man. He had him in the spring four or five days and found Dorsch was afraid of the cows. He saw one of the calves put him out of the stall, and concluded he would be no use among the bulls. He was 50 years of age.

As to driving the cattle up the lane, Barnett said, "Prof. Shaw came to us one day and told us about the time we would have to start taking the cattle around by the road. The day before we were to stop taking them up the lane, Story came along and said we could take them up that way another day. As long as Prof. Shaw was working at the upper end of the lane we thought it was safe to drive up, but he came along one day and told us not to go, and from that day it was not done."

As to the sheep pen. "Prof. Shaw came along one day and asked for a close pen; he was going to try experiments with sheep shorn and unshorn. I told him I was having sheep lambing and to take the next pen; I had got this pen all clean and thought I had a right to it." He said, "Supposing, Joseph, I say I am going to have the pen?" I said, "You have the authority around here, and if you say it, you get the pen and I do not." I handed him my resignation

and sent it to the Minister. It was understood any party could break the agreement with a month's notice. The Minister came up about the 1st of September, and I promised I would stay until the 1st of October, 1892. After I sent my resignation, Prof. Shaw was down to Toronto, and when he came back he told me I was wanted down the next day. The Minister told me he and Prof. Shaw had talked the matter over, and I was to stop, if I would agree to stop. Prof. Shaw met me in the bull stables one day and said he had made up his mind to make things more agreeable, and seemed to want to improve the live stock. I expected things were arranged satisfactorily for the future. The reason I did not give up the pen was because I had not enough confidence in what he told me; he promised things before that he did not fulfil."

Referring to the death of the young pigs as they were being farrowed, he said it was on account of the cement floor, and when boards were put on the floor he saved them. "Prof. Shaw called my assistant up to his office and asked him who gave him authority to put boards on the floor. My assistant told him that I had told him to do so. He said, do not do so any more." After that we saved 46 out of 54 pigs. I do not say we would not have saved more on the cement floors than we had done before, because the weather was getting warmer.

Q. You have no record of what was done before you came?

A. I have an old memorandum here before I came, on March 2nd, 7 pigs, of which 5 died.

Q. How did you come to get this record?

A. This was a cattleman's diary given me when I came. That Berkshire sow had one pig when I came here. Yorkshire sow littered 8 pigs, of which 7 died.

He says, "I did all I could to save bedding. I do not believe there is economy in poor bedding or poor feeding." Sometimes the students did waste the bedding; sometimes too much straw went, but not daily; used poor straw, some oat straw, and when he first came some barley straw for bedding, it cost \$2.50 a load; there were 5 or 6 loads bought the first summer.

As to the feeding, he says Professor Shaw told him when he came there to have everything presentable—people believed much more in them, and he left him at that. "I feel as I thought about right, and I do not think yet I fed too much." Fed grain right along—did not feed as high here as at his former place and they were for breeding purposes. Did not remember Professor Shaw telling him he was overfeeding. "I do remember Mr. Story telling me Professor Shaw said we were using too much feed. It was principally milch cows I was feeding. I took it for granted they were not being fed too much; I believe in feeding a milch cow to her full capacity." The teamsters were feeding—going to the same bin for feed and he believed out of the same bin mentioned by Story; there were seven teams and two cart horses. Generally speaking the bins were filled on Sunday morning, and they got it as they wanted it. Have not changed feeding since last October. The milch cows have been fed just as heavy as before; was hampered the past season by Mr. Story in not getting in feed and not cutting it when it was in. When spoken to he said, "Oh, I have not got time," and then putting Dorseh on him would have hampered him. He stated, "I think I could have got along better if Professor Shaw had told me more what he wanted, if he had instructed me; Mr. Dryden did not tell me what I was to do." Went to the horse show at Guelph, not knowing about the rules; that was in the spring of 1892. Did up the yards and went away about two o'clock, and came back to look after the cattle at night.

Q. You heard Professor Shaw state that he believes you are here at the request of the Minister as a spy upon himself ?

A. Yes ; I know nothing of it : I have never been asked or spoken to about Professor Shaw, nor as to what others were doing. It is a slander upon myself and the Minister.

Q. Did the Advisory Board ever complain to you about uncleanness ?

A. They never did. Mr. Story has occasionally told me to sweep up a corner or pick up something ; he has never said I kept the stables untidy. The cause of some of the dirt is the throwing of food down from above and a lot of dirty bedding came down. About that particular bin, it was filled in April, 1892 ; I never heard anything about it till now. I swear straight and plain that I did not feed it in that time nor was it fed in that time under my directions.

Q. Did you see whether the teamsters took anything from that bin from April, 1892 ?

A. Yes ; all that summer.

Q. How many pounds do you usually feed ?

A. Never more than ten pounds. I had four cows that winter that came in thin and I was feeding them that. Some I was feeding as low as two or three pounds. I think I was averaging six or seven pounds for the 33 animals—say 245 lbs.—that is less than 8 bushels a day. Even if I had fed ten the bin would not have been emptied in that time. I would have had to feed nearly twenty pounds a day—they would not live long on that. “I fed the Angus and Hereford that Professor Shaw says are in first-class condition.”

Dr. F. C. GRENSIDE, V.S.: Had charge of the Veterinary Department for ten or eleven years. He came into contact with the cattle more particularly. He presented the Report in the Annual Report of the College for 1892, page 33, in which he says:—“To the President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Sir—I beg to submit my annual report for the year 1892. During my eleven years’ connection with the College, and professional attendance upon the stock of the farm, I have never been called upon for so little veterinary attendance. I attribute this comparative immunity from ill-health as due to the remarkable keenness of observation, vigilant care, and intelligent management of Mr. Joseph Barnett, who has the cattle, sheep and swine under his immediate care.”

In his examination, Dr. Grenside stated that that was an honest and truthful report, and that he believed it to be so at the time he drew it up. He formed his opinion from observation, and noticed that if there was anything wrong with the cattle, Barnett was very quick to observe it and that he followed out his instructions in the treatment. He was one of the very best nurses he ever had with animals ; and considered him a faithful herdsman. He further stated that Barnett did not overfeed more than had always been done—that in his opinion there had always been overfeeding, but not unnecessary feeding, with reference to the position the institution held in the country. There had been one or two efforts to cut down the feeding. The people who visited expected to find the animals in show condition ; and the average man was disappointed if he did not find them so. He said he had an impression that there was overfeeding before, but that it was justifiable under the circumstances. The position he took was that it was necessary, seeing the position the farm held in the Province, considering the nature and objects of the institution. Barnett always obeyed his orders very faithfully, every time. He noticed that with some of the former herdsman the cattle did not eat cleanly ; but in Barnett’s time they did, and it was a sign that there was

no waste or, at least, very little waste. He thought Barnett had been as successful as any former herdsman in his treatment of the animals here; and did not think he had been the occasion of the lack of increase in the animals since he came, nor that he had brought such a thing about from overfeeding; and considered want of exercise had often more to do with that than overfeeding. In the case of Shorthorns, he thought overfeeding often prevented breeding and was inclined to think there was more sterility among them than among other breeds. He did not think Barnett had been less successful with sheep than was formerly the case. There was quite a number of lambs lost. One cause had been that many of the animals brought here were show animals. He often discovered that lambs were in a weakly condition before Barnett came. He did not mean to say that he was not keeping them fatter than he would on a farm of his own, but he did not think that he was keeping them fatter than the public demanded and such an institution as this required.

Q. Barnett stated that in cold weather the pigs farrowed on a cement floor, and then when he covered the floor with boards he did not lose so many.

A. That would be quite reasonable. He stated that if a man afraid of the cattle was appointed assistant, he would be a very bad one, in this way, that he would very likely abuse the cattle according to his fear. He saw no reason why, in these grounds, the sheep could not get proper exercise. It would depend upon the cattleman's instructions—it would not be his fault if they did not. In answer to a question from Professor Shaw's counsel, he said, "I had no communication with the Minister of Agriculture in reference to this report before it was made up. It is the disinterested expression of my own mind at the time."

John I. HOBSON, Chairman of the Advisory Board: I think that Barnett is an excellent cattleman. On my occasional visits to the farm, I have paid particular attention to the way he keeps the cattle, sheep and pigs. I consider him good in this way, that the cattle have that healthful, smooth, oily look about them that only practical men can induce. Then, there seems to be a familiarity between the cattlemen and the cattle. As an extensive stockman myself, I would speak strongly on this point. I would not have a man in charge of my stock unless he were quiet, kindly and the stock were not afraid of him. I have not seen any evidence of his overfeeding. At the Government Sale last fall, I bought two of the breeding cows and have now got them at home on my farm. The impression was that they had been overfed and would not breed. As soon as we got them, we purposely fed them poorly, and, to my surprise, after being put upon short rations, I think that one of the cows is actually fatter to-day. I mention this to show that these cattle were not overfed, or they would have been fatter than they were when I bought them. An assistant afraid of the cattle should not be there at all. I would not have him on my farm. It is a very important thing, especially about bulls; there is a certain instinct that enables them to tell a man who is afraid of them. Barnett is tidy in looking after the cattle. I have been here when he could not by any means know of my coming. I have found the management good, so far as I could judge. I have no reason to think that the pigs were overfed. They had not the appearance of being overfed. I have seen them frequently. The sheep did not appear to be overfed. I think the germs of disease have been in this farm, ever since the Government owned it. I have talked this matter over with expert sheep raisers, and it was their opinion also.

If the sheep were covered with ticks the man in charge might be neglectful; I would not say that he is not efficient on that account. My sheep have ticks. I handle sheep largely and have about the best averages in the country around.

I have never applied a remedy for ticks in twenty years; they were not much the worse for them. This has been an exceptionally fatal year for pigs over the whole country. At the last Board meeting the question of stock came up. I thought that Prof. Shaw was anxious that Barnett should be dismissed. It was a question, I think, not altogether confined to the matter of inefficiency. A man was appointed to assist him whom, he had good reason to believe, should not have been connected with the work at all. Mr. McMillan, as well as other members of the Board, was very strong on this point. He said it was wrong to engage anyone who had no adaptability for the work, and he gave illustrations of the great mistakes he had made in his own herd in this way.

I think it would have been a great mistake to discharge the cattleman here. I think it was altogether unreasonable to ask him to take an incompetent man as his assistant, and we were guided largely by that. We thought that that man was being forced upon him. The Board did not at any time make any complaint against Barnett about the uncleanness of the stables.

F. B. LINFIELD: "Whether Barnett overfed or wasted the feed is a matter of opinion; what some would call overfeeding, others might not. Some writers upon the subject state that high feeding interferes with the fecundity of breeding stock and the same way with regard to the sheep.

The cattle seemed to me to be in what I considered show condition. Breeders often refuse to show on account of the fact that feeding degenerates the animals"

Dr. MILLS, in his evidence, stated: "The feed accounts must have been less in 1888, but we had to buy feed after the barns were burned. In 1891 and 1892, I think it is only fair to say, with regard to the large increase, that I cannot understand how anyone with any conscience left can attribute all this to the overfeeding of one man. I think anyone would know that there was too much land put into rape and that there was not the usual amount of hay, oats and peas. The Bursar's book will show what money was paid for hay and straw. It was the talk of Guelph that they bought nearly all that came upon the market. There was very little grown on the farm."

Dr. MILLS to Mr. STORY: It was you who first complained to me about Barnett not keeping the stables tidy.

A. I did not say anything about Barnett.

Q. You said to me there are two cattlemen in the stable now and it is not as tidy as when Parker was here alone.

A. I remember remarking on one or two occasions that the stable was not as tidy as I would like.

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#### *As to Cutting down the Estimates.*

In reference to cutting down the estimates, Prof. Shaw stated: "I will say that to this present year Mr. Dryden has treated us very liberally. This year he cut down the estimates a great deal. A short time before the estimates were made out for 1893, a young man living in Guelph named Walsh came to my office asking if I could not give him some employment in shorthand and typewriting. I found he could take notes readily. He wanted \$3 a week. In conversation with Mr. Zavitz we found it would be a prudent thing to put in an estimate for assistance of that kind, and put in an item for \$200, and if I remember rightly, an item of \$100 for the typewriter; and when we came back from the Institute meetings I went to Toronto to see Mr. Dryden about it. He

said if he gave me assistance of that kind that the other Professors would be equally entitled to the same; and, among other things, I told him that they had not anything like the work, and if I got that assistance that the expenditure would be several times repaid back to the farm by the more efficient work that I could do."

*Purchase of Stock in the Old Country.*

Prof. Shaw stated in his evidence: "In 1891 the Minister went over to purchase stock and purchased a good many animals that I never made a recommendation for. My objection was not so much to his buying the animals, because I knew he had a perfect right to do so; it was the fact of his buying them and then writing me such a strong letter blaming me for over-expenditure for which he himself was responsible. The purchasing of the large amount of sheep which overran the estimate was owing to a very large crop of rape."

Q. Then you and the Minister had a discussion about the purchase before he left?

A. I do not remember.

On the 9th July, 1891, the Minister wrote Prof. Shaw as follows:

LONDON, ENG., July 9, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter which missed me at Brooklin reached me some days ago, but I have not had a moment earlier than this to reply. I find I undertook too much when I proposed to purchase so many kinds of sheep and cattle in so short a time, as they are scattered over so many portions of the country.

I have secured specimens of Red Polled, Ayrshire, Galloway, and talk of Sussex instead of Devon, as they seem to me to be much more useful. I may also bring a Guernsey or two. I have also purchased three Tamworth pigs, two sows and one boar, all suitable for breeding next autumn.

In sheep I have South Downs, Shrops, Border Leicester, Hampshire, Oxford and Sussex. I have yet to secure the Dorsets. I am omitting Cotswold for lack of time and we can supply them another year if necessary.

The cattle cannot be brought at present, but will need to come later. The sheep will be in charge of John Campbell, of Woodville, and leave July 17th from Liverpool.

I have considered your proposal to purchase lambs in Prince Edward Island, and with your explanations have decided to consent to your proposition. You may, therefore, proceed with any arrangements necessary for carrying it out. I expect to be home about the 25th of this month.

Yours truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. THOS. SHAW,  
Guelph, Ont.

On the 3rd June, 1892, Prof. Shaw wrote the Minister as follows in reference to the purchases of stock in 1892 :

GUELPH, June 3, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 27th ult., asking what purchases of live stock should be made during the year, I beg to state that it would be desirable to have the following pure bred animals purchased for the farm this year, providing the funds used for it will not overdraw the estimates: One Suffolk ram, one Leicester ram, one Yorkshire boar, one Sussex bull, one Shropshire ram, one Dorset ram, one Shorthorn bull, one Lincoln ram and four ewes, one Cotswold ram and four ewes. There is an estimate for the first named three animals of \$275. I therefore recommend that they be purchased. For the others there is no estimate, as at the time the estimates were made it was not known or expected that they would be required. But there is an estimate for Poland China, Chester White and Duroc-Jersey pigs, and also for a Guernsey bull, to the extent of \$800. I would recommend, therefore, that the other animals named be purchased so far as the \$800 named will accomplish this, and in the order in which they are named. This sum should also cover the cost of transit, that the estimates be not overdrawn.

My reasons for proposing to use the \$800 in this way are that we can do without the Guernsey bull this season much better than some of the other animals named, and that it is possible the piggery may not be completed early enough for the reception of the pigs mentioned. It would be unwise to bring them until a place was ready, owing to the overcrowded state of the present piggery.

I would also recommend that all these animals, so far as they may be purchased, should be bought in Great Britain.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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In his evidence Prof. Shaw states :

Q. So that the only thing he bought that you did not ask for was a Guernsey bull and an Oxford ram ?

A. Yes.

Q. So he really was guided by your recommendation ?

A. As to the animals bought but not in reference to the price.

Q. Who purchased them ?

A. I do not know. I know that the man that brought them over told me that Mr. Bruce bought them

*The Cutting out of Bulletins.*

In reference to his grievance relating to the bulletins, Prof. Shaw said :

"There was a very important bulletin that the Minister did not publish at all—it was on corn culture and the silo. Mr. Zavitz and I spent a great deal of labor in preparing it. We had used all the material from previous experiments of the farm ; and Mr. Zavitz had obtained information from a large number of Americans, relating to their experience. I went to Toronto and talked with Mr. James—not especially about this bulletin—but in conversation, I told him that we were preparing this bulletin and expected to have it ready in a short time. He said nothing definite then. A short time after a circular came from Mr. James asking for information in regard to growing corn and the silo. A day or two before, Mr. James had written me a letter asking me to give him the names of farmers in Ontario who had silos. I did so. I did not know why he wanted the information. If he intended not to bring out our bulletin, we should have been told not to go on with it."

On March 25th, 1892, Prof. Shaw wrote the following letter to the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture :

GUELPH, March 25th, 1892.

DEAR PROF. JAMES,—I have just handed to the President a bulletin on corn, the silo, and ensilage. You will remember, please, that I mentioned to you when in Toronto last, on March 11th, at the meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association, that we were getting up a bulletin on corn. Last Saturday, when I was lying ill, I received a circular addressed to Prof. Dean inside, saying that you had been commissioned to get up a bulletin on the subject. Ours was then approaching completion. I would have sent the same to Prof. Dean, but Mr. Story told me that Prof. Dean had got one and had been questioning him (Mr. Story) as to our methods, that he might be able to answer the questions. I suppose you are aware that the work of growing the corn in the field and in the experimental plots was entirely carried on by the farm.

I am glad the Minister is gathering material and that you are to prepare the bulletin ; for if the two are issued together, as I hope they may be, the farmers who get the bulletins will be well equipped for growing corn, building silos and making silage.

Shall I still answer your questions ? Please oblige by letting me know if the corn bulletins will come out soon, and if they will appear together.

Yours truly,

THOS. SHAW.

Prof. C. C. JAMES,  
Deputy-Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

On March 28th, the Deputy-Minister replied as follows :

TORONTO, March 28th, 1892.

DEAR PROFESSOR SHAW,—I have just received your letter of March 26th, also your copy of bulletin from President Mills. Some time ago I was instructed by Mr. Dryden to obtain information from all the principal silage producers in Ontario, and from their replies to make a bulletin. These answers are coming in every day, and I hope in a few days to put the matter in shape for publication.



The circulars to you and Prof. Dean must have been interchanged. I have a bulletin from Prof. Pantou which came to hand a few days ago, and which will have to precede yours. I have not yet had time to read your bulletin carefully to see whether it covers exactly the same ground as the questions which I have submitted. It would appear strange, of course, to send out two bulletins upon the same subject unless they supplemented each other. However, I shall read yours at once and give you the Minister's decision in the matter in a day or two. Your answers to our questions will doubtless be contained in the bulletin.

Yours very truly,

C. C. JAMES,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Prof. T. SHAW, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

On March 30th, Mr. Dryden wrote as follows :

TORONTO, March 30th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. James has just informed me that you have sent in a bulletin on the growth of corn for ensilage, etc. I cannot promise that this bulletin shall be published. I have no doubt that you were fully aware that we were preparing to furnish all the information that could be gathered up to the present time on this subject for the benefit of the farmers. This work was started last autumn and will be carried on to completion. Should it appear that your bulletin fully covers the ground which we desired to cover, it may be published, but there will be no necessity, I apprehend, for publishing two bulletins on the same points.

You will remember your repeated complaints to me about your being overworked in this line. I therefore thought we might manage this and relieve you of this much strain; but it appears after all that you do not desire sufficiently to be relieved to prevent you from pressing upon us a bulletin upon a subject concerning which you knew some time since that we were gathering information for publication.

I have not yet examined your bulletin, and if it contains the experience of the farm in reference to this matter, it will be quite proper that it should be published; but if it is merely written in the form of an essay, the Department may only use such portions of it as will assist in making clear to the farmers the points in connection with the matter discussed.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Professor SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

On April 2nd, Prof. Shaw wrote as follows :

GUELPH, April 2nd, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 30th ult. referring to the bulletin sent by me to your Department for publication on corn and silage, I beg leave to state that the second paragraph therein is a mistake, as the first intimation I had that you were getting information on the same subject came to me on the 19th of March.

The further information contained in your letter that a bulletin prepared by your Department will be carried to completion, affords me ground to hope that it

will be of immense benefit to the farmers. I have no doubt but that there will be a similarity in some particulars in the two bulletins, as some of your correspondents wrote to me for information upon the subject, stating that such information was for your department, although without any intimation as to the use to which it was to be put. Allow me, however, to express the hope that you will be able to find in our bulletin sufficient to warrant its publication. I can assure you that it has been prepared with great care and with the desire of furnishing the most information in the least possible space. If you do not see fit to publish it in its entirety, may I ask of you the favor not to publish fragments from it, as the intention was to make it one complete whole, which should cover in as small a space as possible the whole ground of the corn question.

I would call your attention to your remark as to my complaint of being overworked in this particular line. I beg to say that in the press of business, you have overlooked the fact that my complaint was as to excessive clerical work of a merely routine character.

I regret that you should harbor the impression that I am "pressing" upon you a bulletin when I knew that you were preparing one of a similar character at an earlier date than I have mentioned. In this you do me a great injustice.

I think you will find that much that is in our bulletin which was sent to Toronto is based upon our own experimental work. We did not know how these results could so well be got before the public as in bulletin form, and this is our principal reason for writing it.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

On April 29th Mr. Dryden wrote as follows :

TORONTO, April 29th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. James has handed me your letter requesting an immediate return of the manuscript of the bulletin on the silo. The manuscript covers precisely the same ground as had already been written up under my instructions in the department, and, therefore, we decided not to publish yours in addition. The manuscript is returned herewith.

Yours truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Prof. Shaw in his evidence stated :

Q. Regarding the bulletin that the Minister did not issue, you heard that the department was getting one up on the subject at the Central Farmers' Institute ?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was there anything about the bulletins excepting the delay ?

A. I could not get any very considerable number of bulletins to distribute.

Q. Were you entitled to them?

A. I naturally expect that, after my getting them up, there should be no serious objection to giving me one hundred or two hundred to distribute. I wrote about it, and he said it had been decided to give ten copies to each of the members of the staff, and that he saw no reason why I should have special privileges.

On March 16th, 1891, he wrote to the Minister as follows:

"I have asked for three hundred copies of my bulletins, nearly all of which are for distribution in this office, as parties may ask for them. I made this request through Mr. Mills, the President, some weeks since; and I understand that he forwarded my request, but as yet I have not received the bulletins. I may mention now that two hundred of each would probably be sufficient, as the students can get them directly from the President. I hope you may see your way clear to meet my wishes in this matter. It makes no difference to me whether they come direct or otherwise so long as I get them."

On March 18, 1891, Hon. Mr. Dryden wrote as follows:

"In reference to the number of copies of bulletins to be sent to yourself, I have been trying to arrange for a satisfactory manner of distribution all round. It is useless for us to duplicate these bulletins. I think that a copy of each bulletin issued should be given to the students, but they should be distributed from the President's office and not privately from the persons who may be engaged in compiling them. It is possible that each of the professors may have a few personal friends who would not receive them except from their hands, and to meet such cases it is right that a limited number should be allowed. You will easily see that if we give a large number to each professor, we are liable to have complaint made, and I really would not know how to defend the matter. It is from a public standpoint, of course, that I take the action I do in this matter. When Mr. Mills was here, he and Mr. Blue made out some arrangement as to the number to be sent to the College, but I have not made enquiry as to the outcome of their conference, and Mr. Blue is at present out of the office. There should be no difficulty in Mr. Story or Mr. Zavitz, or any of those persons who need copies of the bulletins, receiving them through the President. I can see no necessity for two or three hundred being sent to yourself to be divided among some of the other professors and teachers. It seems to me that they ought all to get them from the same source."

In his examination Dr. Mills gave the following evidence upon this subject:

Q. What about the insufficient bulletins sent to Prof. Shaw?

A. The Deputy-Minister wrote me that they wished to distribute from Toronto, because they had the franking privilege and we had not. He said they would send us one hundred, and that one was to be given to each student—then you will have a small number on hand for anyone else who wants them. Then they sent a certain number to each professor. When I receive applications I frequently send them to the department—they have the regular mailing list, and can look after the matter better. I do not see why Prof. Shaw could not do the same.

As to the grievance of Prof. Shaw respecting the cutting out of bulletins on March 6th, 1891, the Minister wrote as follows:

TORONTO, March 6th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blue has submitted to me the file of correspondence between yourself and him relative to the calculations in your last bulletin. Without going into any argument in reference to the matter, I desire to say that the last table given, in which you show "gain or loss" and also "gain or loss.

per cent.," is likely to be misleading unless one of two things is done—either the percentage changed, according to Mr. Blue's contention, or the statement itself changed. To anyone reading the table the conclusion would be certain that you had expressed a mere gain or loss in two different ways: first, you give a definite sum, and, secondly, you give this sum by percentage; but it appears in your table that you arrive at these two statements by an entirely different process. It seems to me that a gain or loss must be the same whether you compute it by percentage or by any other way. It may be that you are not so well aware as I am that these bulletins are scanned very closely and criticized sometimes very severely. I am anxious, therefore, that no bulletin should go out which is not clear and distinct as to its teaching. With the light I have at present I cannot, therefore, understand why you wish to insert the figures in the table as proposed. I have read your letter addressed to Mr. Blue, but it does not make the matter clear to either of us. We shall withhold the bulletin for further explanation.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

On March 9th Prof. Shaw replied as follows:

GUELPH, March 9th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 6th inst. is at hand. I notice what you say therein in reference to the difference of opinion between Mr. Blue and myself in reference to the mode of stating the percentages in the last table of the bulletin on swine feeding, which is now in type. I regret to learn from your letter that I failed to make myself clearly understood in the explanations made therein on the subject of Mr. Blue. I would be glad to put my explanation in any other form that would more clearly convey my ideas, but the way of doing so has not as yet occurred to me. When you mention that "those bulletins are scanned very closely and criticized sometimes very severely," you touch upon the reasons of my great anxiety also to have them go out in what I consider the best form, especially when I remember that I will be held responsible for their utterances.

Mr. Zavitz and I discussed the question as to the basis of the computation of these gains and losses per cent. before issuing Bulletin L. By consulting the last table of that bulletin, you will see the mode of computation adopted there which is an exact parallel, and we were so well agreed in reference to the matter, that we decided to adopt it in our computations of this nature.

It is apparent, therefore, that it is a question on which there is a decided difference of opinion between us, and I have no doubt that these opinions are honestly held. In view of this, I would respectfully suggest that the printers' proof be returned to me, when I will so change the statement, as suggested in your letter, as I trust will make it meet with the approval of all parties.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

On March 10th, Mr. Dryden, returning the proof of bulletin for correction, stated :

TORONTO, March 10th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose the proof of your bulletin, which you request to be returned for correction. I hope, in my former letter I made clear to you the objection as urged by Mr. Blue and as endorsed by myself. You state that in a former bulletin an exact parallel of this computation was inserted. This, however, does not help us. If the table is liable to give an incorrect idea of the conclusions reached, it ought not to be continued.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Professor THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ontario.

On March 14th, Mr. Dryden wrote Professor Shaw as follows: "Mr. Blue informs me that he has not yet received the corrected proof of the bulletin *re* Swine. We would like to know when it is to be expected, so as to arrange for the printing."

On March 16th, Professor Shaw replied: "The bulletin in reference to feeding swine, I have mailed to you in a separate envelope. I hope the changes will be satisfactory to all parties."

On November 26th, 1891, Professor Shaw wrote to the Deputy-Minister in answer to his letter of the 24th inst. as follows:

"I think there must be some mistake in your calculation in reference to the number of pages required for the bulletin relating to the feeding of grade steers. I notice what you say in reference to the desirability of having these bulletins short, with a view to encouraging the press to publish them."

On May 31, 1892, Mr. James, the Deputy-Minister, wrote Professor Shaw as follows:

TORONTO, May 31st, 1892.

DEAR PROFESSOR SHAW,—Your two bulletins have been received and I have consulted Mr. Dryden as to their publication. I expect that we shall soon handle the one on "Rape Culture." As to the other, "Fattening Lambs," the Minister thinks that the financial statement, if given, should take in all the items of cost, especially that referring to cost of the rape fed. See 1891 Report, p. 104, as to this. You also have made a mistake, giving \$906.65 instead of \$960.65 as the cost of the other food. On the accompanying sheet I give your statement, and below it another, taking in also cost of rape and rental of land. Please look it over and give me your opinion as to it. The publication of the bulletin in its present form would, in the opinion of the Minister, arouse discussion and criticism owing to the omission of the figures referred to.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. JAMES.

*Table III., According to Bulletin.*

Cost of lambs when bought .....	\$2,097 34
" shearing 120 lambs .....	5 40
" food (mistake, should be \$960.65) .....	906 65
" attendance .....	125 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,134 39
Value of lambs when sold .....	\$3,642 16
" wool .....	56 68
" manure .....	577 12
	<hr/>
	\$4,275 96
Gain .....	\$1,141 57
Gain per lamb .....	1 71

*Corrected and amended Statement.*

Cost of lambs .....	\$2,097 34	
" shearing .....	5 40	
" food, except rape and pasture....	960 65	Bulletin p. 16.
" rape, 40 acres, @ \$11.77.....	470 80	} See 1891 Re- port, p. 104.
" rape, 6 acres, @ 5.80.....	34 80	
" pasture.....		
Rental of 46 acres and cost of winter shelter .....	75 00	Bulletin, p. 11.
	<hr/>	
	\$3,643 99	\$3,643 99
Proceeds of sale .....	\$3,642 16	
Sale of wool .....	56 68	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,698 84	\$3,698 84

*Final Statement.*

	Dr.			Cr.	
Total cost.....	\$3,643 99		Receipts cash.....	\$3,698 84	
Interest on invest- ment \$3,500 for 6 months @ 6%...	105 00		Estimated value of manure .....	577 12	

On June 13, Professor Shaw asked for a copy of the bulletin to be returned for corrections; and on the twenty-first of the month, having corrected same, he returned it to Mr. James.

On June 22nd, Mr. James wrote as follows :

TORONTO, June 22, 1892.

Professor THOMAS SHAW,  
Guelph, Ont.

DEAR PROFESSOR SHAW,—I am instructed by Mr. Dryden to call your attention to the following points in connection with the bulletin on "Fattening Lambs," just returned.

1st. In your bulletin you allow only \$350 as the cost of the rape, whereas in your report, 1891, p. 104, you give the cost of production at \$11.77 per acre. Omitting the six acres of catch crop, this would make the cost of the rape (40 x 11.77) \$470.80.

2nd. The cash received for sale of 99 lambs is placed at 7 cents per lb. = \$917.21, whereas the actual amount was \$913.20 (by draft from Liverpool) less the charge to ship.

The cost of shipping 100 last year was \$169.19 + \$15.87 (Gould's expenses). This would leave (\$913.20 - \$169.19) \$744, as net returns. The entire account would stand thus approximately :

Costs.		Receipts.	
First cost .....	\$2,097 34	Sales .....	\$3,468 95
Food .....	1,431 45	Wool .....	56 60
Shearing .....	5 40		
Attendance .....	125 00		<u>\$3,525 55</u>
	<u>\$3,659 19</u>	Manure .....	577 12

Would not the publication of the figures as given in the bulletin bring you into conflict with your own report (p. 104. 1891) and also with the statement of actual receipts of English shipment which you will subsequently publish? I am instructed to hold the bulletin awaiting your opinion on these two points.

Yours faithfully,

C. C. JAMES.

On June 29th, Professor Shaw wrote as follows :

GUELPH, June 29th, 1892.

DEAR PROFESSOR JAMES,—Your letter of the 22nd inst. received, which referred to the bulletin on "Fattening Lambs," returned to you on the 21st inst. Notwithstanding the changes that we have made therein to meet the view of the Minister of Agriculture, I learn from your letter that he desires further changes, which so far as I can see cannot be made without distorting the plain facts of the case and introducing contingent elements into the bulletin which we could not defend in case of attack.

You take exception to the figures which we use in reference to the cost of growing the rape. I desire to say in reference to this that the cost of growing the rape, as stated in the returned bulletin, is based on the estimate given in the report for 1891, page 104, to which you refer. The way in which we obtained the figures which are used is explained in the returned bulletin with at least a fair measure of clearness; hence I fail to understand why we should be asked to change the figures. We applied manure to only 20 acres of the land sown to rape; and on the soil thus manured, we applied only one-third of the amount used in the estimate given in the report referred to; hence the cost of growing the rape per acre was reduced from \$11.77, as given in the estimate, to \$8.46, as stated in the bulletin. We also explained how we obtained the figures relating to the catch crop; and I think these figures are equitable. We cannot modify them to meet the views expressed in your letter, as by doing so we would charge a full application of manure against a crop which had received only a very limited amount, and which I know you will agree with me in saying would not be right. It would also render us liable to the charge of ignorance and incompetency when the bulletin appeared.

As to the second reference of your letter, I may say that if we used the figures you mention as the cost of transportation on last year of the lambs sent to England to represent the cost of the same this year, we would use figures that would not be quite correct, and so would lay ourselves open to hostile criticism. If we only give a few items relating to this shipment, the conclusions drawn would be very likely to mislead; whereas, if we wait for all the items, it would not appear in time to be of service to the farmers in making purchases for fattening next autumn. It would also be unduly complicated, and furthermore it would be impossible to compress it in six pages, to which we are limited by the department. Mr. Zavitz and I are both strongly of the opinion that a separate bulletin should be brought out relating to the experiment with the shorn and unshorn lambs, and also in the shipment to England, as there are many facts in connection with these experiments which we conceive it would be highly advantageous to give to the farmers, and which could not be easily compressed into a smaller space than is allowed to one bulletin.

We prepared this bulletin as soon as we could get the information, and forwarded it to the department for publication on May in the hope that it would reach the farmers early, but owing to the correspondence which has arisen in regard to it, it is not yet printed. We regret the delay for reasons already given, and trust that in view of the explanations contained in this letter, the Minister may see fit to have it published at once in the form in which it was returned to you.

Truly yours,

THOMAS SHAW.

Professor C. C. JAMES,  
Deputy-Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ontario.

The evidence taken before the Commissioners proved that the cost of the lambs, as stated in the bulletin by Professor Shaw, was less than the actual amount paid out. This discrepancy was unknown to the Minister and the incorrect amount was allowed to be published.



And Mr. James replied on June 30th, as follows :

TORONTO, June 30th, 1892.

*Re* Lambs.

DEAR PROF. SHAW,—Yours of June 29th received to-day.

If you examine the following dates you will find that we are not responsible for much delay :

May 26th, MS. of bulletin received (Approx).

May 31st, letter to Prof. Shaw as to omission of cost of rape.

June 21st, bulletin returned from Guelph corrected.

June 22nd, letter to Prof. Shaw as to price of English shipment.

June 29th, Prof. Shaw's reply.

#### CHARGE AGAINST LAMBS AS TO RAPE.

In Bulletin LX. and on page 104, 1891 Report, you charge rape \$3.97 for manure ; this is one-fifth of the application of the manure. Then the other four-fifths must be charged against subsequent crops. In the case of the rape of the bulletin, you say in your letter that you manured only 20 acres, and that at rate of one-third usual amount. Now, should you charge merely this application or a fair share of the cost of manure applied during the rotation to which the rape belongs? Would a farmer be satisfied with charging merely the small application of that year, irrespective of the fact that the rape profits by previous application, especially when you credit the transaction with \$577.12 for manure produced? The question is, in my mind, a little indefinite in the bulletin, as you merely state that you charge \$5.46, instead of \$11.77, "owing to the difference in the amount of manure applied."

I may perhaps be thought to be too critical in the above, but that is how the matter strikes me. It of course makes very little difference to me personally, but it may strike others in the same way. The question for a farmer to settle is whether, taking all things into consideration that should be taken, much or little is made upon the entire transaction.

#### AS TO RECEIPTS OF ENGLISH SHIPMENT.

On this point I am certain that Mr. Dryden will require the actual net receipts to be stated. On June 17th Mr. Dryden sent the cheque to the College for the sale amounting to \$913.20. The Bursar has sent us the statement of net receipts as follows : \$803.89 (\$913.20, less \$111.94 or thereabouts). These figures you must have, although you state "If we only give a few items relating to this shipment the conclusions drawn would be very likely to mislead ; whereas if we wait for all the items, etc" I fail to see how it could complicate or increase the size to replace the figures given by those you now have.

The statement, taking all your other figures, would be :

Cost.....	\$2,097 34	Sales.....	\$3,528 84
Shearing.....	5 40	Wool.....	56 60
Food.....	1,316 25	Manure.....	577 12
Attendance.....	125 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,543 99		\$4,162 56

As I stated in my last letter I am simply submitting this for your opinion and consideration. As soon as Mr. Dryden returns I shall shew him your reply and act upon his instructions.

I am,

Yours very truly,

C. C. JAMES.

On July 9th Mr. James wrote to Prof. Shaw, returning the bulletin to make additional changes, as set forth in the letter, as follows :

TORONTO, July 9th, 1892.

DEAR PROF. SHAW,—Mr. Dryden has requested me to inform you in regard to the bulletin on lambs that he thinks it advisable for you to replace the figures given on the English shipment by those actually netted. It of course could be stated that you received an offer of seven cents for them. The Minister thinks it would be very difficult to defend the figures as given, since the others are available at the same time.

I return the bulletin by this mail in order that you may make the changes.

Yours very truly,

C. C. JAMES,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. T. SHAW,  
Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

On August 10th proofs of the two bulletins were returned for the purpose of being condensed. On August 12th Prof Shaw returned the same.

On Nov. 3rd Mr. Dryden wrote as follows, with reference to bulletin LXXXIII, on "Feeding Shorn and Unshorn Lambs in Winter."

TORONTO, November 3rd, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago you sent to this Department two bulletins for publication. Both were sent to the printer with practically no changes, and the proofs sent to you for correction. Remembering the difficulty frequently met by us in getting you to make any changes suggested by this Department, I gave instructions to have them sent to you just as they came thinking you yourself would see the inconsistencies so apparent in the bulletin on feeding of sheep. I have ordered the bulletin on "Feeding Steers" to be printed and distributed, which I believe is now being done. You have returned the bulletin on sheep unaltered, and I have instructed Mr. James to hold it for further orders. I cannot, as Minister of Agriculture, allow this bulletin to go out in its present form. It would bring, I know, exceedingly harsh and unanswerable criticism upon the Department and the farm management. It seems to me that even a cursory reading would show any farmer or farmer's son the gross inconsistency of the bulletin with itself and also with previous bulletins on fattening lambs. The inconsistencies of the different parts of the bulletin are as follows :

(1) You feed 7.689 lb. of food per day in all, of which 5 lb. were roots, and you get and claim 9.17 lb. of manure per lamb per day, even after an average daily increase of 0.285 lb. and 0.238 lb. per lamb, and after considerable of the food may have been consumed in keeping the sheep warm, etc.

(2) From \$55.70 worth of food you claim to have got \$65.36 worth of manure. Does this not seem to be going beyond even the most extreme limits of value when one dollar's worth of saleable food such as oats, peas, bran and hay can be fed to fattening animals, and \$1.17 worth of manure produced? In this connection you state in the bulletin that "The estimate was further based on the quantities of food consumed daily by the two lots respectively."

(3) You state that the commercial value of the manure made is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents ; your results are nearly double of that.

I have asked Mr. James to give me a statement of the results in your previous experiments and a glance at the following table shows the inconsistencies :

Bulletin.	Value of		Ratio.
	Food.	Manure.	
No 67, 1891—Shorn vs. Unshorn (20) .....	\$ 62 90	\$ 16 96	27 per cent.
" 69, 1891—For Britain (100) ....	339 62	122 85	36 "
" 77, 1892—Fattening (666) .....	1316 25	577 12	44 "
" 78, 1892—For Britain (100) .....	380 83	237 74	62 "
——— Shorn vs. Unshorn (20) .....	55 70	65 36	117 "

You are probably not aware of the extent of the criticism indulged in by leading farmers in regard to some of the previous bulletins cited above. In view of that I must insist on statements being made that can be defended and that will not grossly conflict with previous statements.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Professor SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

To the foregoing letter, Prof. Shaw replied, on November 9th, as follows :

GUELPH, November 9th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., which takes exceptions to some conclusions in a bulletin, which is now in type, from our Department, on the subject of feeding shorn and unshorn lambs in winter.

You take exception (1) to our statements as to the amount of manure made from the quantity of food fed, and (2) to the aggregate value put upon this manure in relation to the food used. In answer to the first, I desire to say that from 7.698 lbs. of food per day, I do not consider the computation extravagant which would put the amount of the manure made at 9.17 lb. per day, when the water and bedding are added. And here I beg to remind you that this computation is based upon results actually obtained in a previous experiment to which we refer in the bulletin.

As to the second objection, you are certainly correct. We find that we have made a clerical mistake in figuring, and I am free to acknowledge it is a bad one. Instead of obtaining \$65.36 worth of manure from \$55.70 worth of food fed, but \$33.07 worth of manure was obtained from this amount of food.

This would make the ratio of the value of the manure to the food only 59 per cent, instead of 117 per cent. as given in your statement. I feel grateful to you for calling attention to this mistake before it became public property. This, however, is the only mistake or inconsistency in the bulletin as I see it. The difference in the per cent. of ratio in the value of the manure in relation to the value of the food arises from two sources, viz., the difference in the available data from which we might calculate and the difference in food values. In the first two instances which you cite, we had to work from data furnished by a bulletin brought out by Prof. Roberts, as we knew of no other source where information of such a character could be obtained; whereas in the last two we used the data, the results of actual experiment under our immediate supervision. And here you will allow me to say that you have apparently failed to observe that our experiment and that conducted by Prof. Roberts are in marked agreement as to the relation which the percentages of value in the manure bears to the cost of the food. You probably did not notice that in estimating the value of the manure in the bulletins where Prof. Roberts' work was taken as a basis, we used but half the value put upon the manure by him, lest the statement should appear too large. By taking the data which he gives us, we find that the results of his experiment as indicated above almost exactly coincide with those from our own. Using the data as Prof. Roberts gives it, the relation of the value of the manure to the food is 63 per cent., while the two experiments based upon the actual results which we obtained by weighing the food and manure and also by having it analyzed make the same relation to be 60.5 per cent. We can never expect this relation to be precisely the same in any two experiments when the prices of food differ.

We consider the value put upon manure upon the basis of the cost of commercial fertilizers as being too high; hence, in the bulletin we ask the reader to put that value upon it which may seem best to him. We have furnished the data to enable him to do so in the facts given in the bulletin.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHAW.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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*As to Assistance in His Office.*

Prof. Shaw stated that his office is in his house, and that the assistance he required was largely by way of research for information necessary to answer letters, general office work, looking after the registration of cattle, taking care of bulletins coming from other institutions, and to make out examination papers.

Besides having the assistance of students in his office, it appears that Mr. Putnam, the Secretary for the President wrote out the correspondence dictated to him by Prof. Shaw; and kept this in a letter book. Prof. Shaw states that Mr. Putnam took from one-half to one-third of his letters, and that he wrote the remainder himself, but that these were not copied. That Mr. Putnam, on several occasions mentioned by Prof. Shaw, had not attended for this purpose. Mr. Putnam explained the reasons for his non-attendance, which were quite satisfactory.

It appears that, in addition to the letters Mr. Putnam copied for him, Mr. Zavitz also attended to and wrote all the letters respecting seed grain.

Mr. Putnam put in a statement of the number of letters written by him for Prof. Shaw, in each month, from June, 1892 to May, 1893, inclusive, shewing 931 letters and 197 post cards in all. In February, 1893, there were 192 letters written; in March 260 letters and 118 post cards; in April 136 letters and 51 post cards.

In these months Mr. Zavitz was absent for some weeks and Mr. Putnam did all the correspondence, the greater number of these letters being correspondence about seed grain. During that time Dr. Mills attended to nearly all his own correspondence, in order to permit Mr. Putnam to write Prof. Shaw's letters.

Mr. Putnam, in his examination, stated that Prof. Shaw told him that he was foolish for taking this correspondence.

His diaries, for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, which were produced, show that he wrote on an average an article for some newspaper, every working day. In his evidence he said, "As nearly as I can tell, about half my time before breakfast was occupied in writing for the papers, and in composing books, since 1890."

He also stated in the evidence that, on an average, he preached every third Sunday, and taught Bible Class on Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings.

"I was employed by the Journal at \$600 per annum, and was also paid for writing articles for the *Ohio Live Stock Journal*, *The Live Stock Reporter*, *The Breeder's Gazette*, *The National Stockman*, and other American papers. Including my salary for the *Live Stock Journal*, I received, on an average, for journalistic work, about \$900 a year. I have been engaged at this work since my appointment as Professor of Agriculture to the present time. I never informed the President, the Minister of Agriculture or any member of the Government about my being paid for such work."

Q. You see that, notwithstanding you are overworked, notwithstanding Putnam's and Zavitz's assistance, you have admitted that you have as much work as an ordinary editor and almost half as much as an ordinary preacher over and above your work as professor.

A. I think not.

Q. Do you not think that a man who works as hard as you do uses up some of the energy he ought to give to his legitimate work?

A. This is not work to me.

Q. It is work to every one.

A. I wish all my work were as easy.

Q. But does this not all tell on your energy. See how many times you complain in your diary of hard work.

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On September 30th, 1891, he wrote to the Minister as follows:

GUELPH, September 30th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I now venture to call your attention to a matter which has given me some thought for more than a year past. I hesitate to speak of it, as it is in a sense a personal matter, and if my request is granted will involve some additional outlay on the part of the Government. I refer to additional assistance in my office. Mr. Putnam, who now does office work for the President, is at my office for a portion of the day, and his assistance has materially aided my

work, but as the service which he renders only extends to the taking of letters which are dictated, it does not enable me to overtake my work, which is continually increasing. Many of the letters which I receive relate to the practical side of agriculture in all its phases, and, consequently, often necessitate more or less research before they can be answered. This research could as well be made by a secretary in the office, under my direction; or, at least, the references for it could be gathered in this way. I am also desirous of giving my lectures to the students in the form of notes, the first copy of which could be struck off by the typewriter, and the succeeding ones from the Cyclostyle. This would enable them to preserve the notes in exact form. In the class room I would lecture from the notes.

This mode of lecturing is, in my opinion, the most efficient that can be adopted with the students who attend here.

The experimental work of the station is also assuming very large dimensions. We are carrying on in my department at least five times as much experimental work as when I came here, and I think I am safe in saying that this work is all useful and important.

With the increase of this work my duties increase. Indeed to so great an extent has this been the case that although I give to the work of this station from early morning until 10 o'clock every working day, I am not able to overtake my office work properly, nor indeed have I been able for some time past to give the outside work of the farm the attention which it should receive at my hands.

What I desire, therefore, to ask of you is the assistance of a secretary whose whole time would be given to work in my office. Acceding to this request would lighten the strain upon me which is now very severe; it would enable me to do justice to my correspondence; to give my lectures in a more efficient manner, and to give proper attention to the outside work of the farm and the experiments generally, which in turn should bring increased prestige to the whole institution.

There would be abundance of work in the office to occupy the whole time of a secretary.

During a large portion of the year my daughter has spent much of her time in the office, otherwise I could not have coped with my work at all. For this additional work nothing has been asked from the Government.

May I venture to suggest that she be given the position of secretary as she is now familiar with the work and will soon be proficient in shorthand and typewriting. She would also be here to answer the telephone which is very exacting in its demands until a late hour. You may have strong objections to this suggestion, but nevertheless I hope it may receive your favorable consideration. The necessity for some relief is urgent, and with her assistance we could in the meantime cope with the work.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

And on October 29th, Mr. Dryden wrote the following letter :

TORONTO, October 29, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry that owing to my illness and the pressure of other matters demanding immediate attention since my recovery, I have been unable to give an earlier reply to your letter making application for increased assistance in your office.

You will remember that I acknowledged receipt of your application and stated that I should desire some information in reference to your work before coming to any decision. I am perfectly well aware, and have been for some time, that you are undertaking to do too much work. You may remember that I have often spoken of this before, and have told you that it was injurious to your health for one man to endeavor to do as much as you seem willing to undertake. In my present position, however, I am bound to consider what this work consists of. If I were to recommend the Government to give you increased assistance, I would be obliged to give the reasons therefor; I would be obliged to show that your duties had increased, and before I could do that I should require to have more information than I have at present.

I have carefully considered your position; I know something about the work which is entailed upon a man who overlooks and superintends a large farm like the one in Guelph; I think I can understand somewhat of the duties appertaining to your position as a lecturer. In addition, there will be more or less correspondence growing out of your position. This correspondence you manage by dictation to Mr. Putnam. These things constitute your legitimate and proper work at the College. Whether your attention to these duties is sufficient to occupy more than your whole time is really the point which you ask me to decide.

It seems to be known to many of our agriculturists that you are the principal writer for *The Canadian Live Stock Journal*. This fact has often been stated to me, but up to the present time I paid no attention to it. I believe, however, that such is the case, and I understand that you get a very considerable sum for so doing. I shall be glad to have you state frankly whether this is a fact or not.

Then I am also aware that you are engaged in writing lengthy articles, which doubtless require considerable research and preparation, for some of the American journals, and that you occasionally write for some of the British journals as well. For these I presume you also receive ample remuneration.

Application was lately made by the authorities of the *Live Stock Journal* for my consent to your answering questions in that journal. I did not accede to this request because I did not feel that I was justified in consenting to heap more burdens upon you than you already possessed.

Then, I understand that you occupy the pulpit once or twice every Sunday. I believe you also teach a bible class, and further that you have a special training class for all the teachers in Guelph. I have no objections to work of this nature; indeed to a limited extent it is to be commended; but if it consumes so much time as to interfere with your regular work, then in justice to yourself and the College you ought to leave it to others.

I should be pleased, therefore, if you would candidly state whether, in your opinion, if this outside work were omitted, you could keep pace with your work and do it well.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

Prof. THOMAS SHAW,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph Ont.

The above letter was answered by Prof. Shaw on Nov. 25, as follows:

GUELPH, 25th November, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I have been unusually busy and therefore have been unable sooner to answer your letter of 29th ult. As the said letter related to a personal matter in which I was more interested than any one else, I felt that haste was less necessary than if some public interest were involved.

I notice what you say in reference to the writing which I do for the press, and which, from the way in which you refer to it, would seem to imply that the belief rests upon your mind that this work interferes with duties here and is an unnecessary drain upon my time. In reference to this I may simply say the only time I take for work of this nature is before 7 o'clock in the morning, and not much more than one-half of these mornings is thus occupied, the other portion of them being devoted to preparing bulletins, reports and lectures.

The remaining portion of my time is all given in one way or another to my duties here, that is to say, I give to these duties from 7 in the morning until 10 at night the year round, time for meals and Sundays excepted, and I think you will agree with me when I add that these long hours are energetically employed. In reference to Sabbath work, I am in the pulpit on an average once in three Sundays, and teach a bible class on Sunday every afternoon. The preparation for this work is confined to the Sabbath itself. On Thursday evening I have a teachers' bible class, which occupies in all two hours of my time each week.

In view, therefore, of the long hours given to my duties here, and of the further fact that notwithstanding I cannot keep up properly with my work, I earnestly hope that you may see fit to accede to my request as made in my letter to you of September 30th. The reasons for the said request are stated therein pretty fully. I will only add here that I think results attained in my department should be an additional reason why my request should be granted. You will doubtless know what these results are, so that I need not repeat them here.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

Again, on January 16th, Prof. Shaw wrote the Minister the following letter:

RIDGEWAY, 16th January, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of 4th inst., which I now have, and which bears upon my application for assistance in my office work, I beg to say that your letter surprises me beyond measure.

I cannot conceive that any man feeling the responsibility of his position as head of a Department would thus, without any provocation, publicly place me in the position which your letter informs me has been decided upon. No greater insult could be offered to me in my position than to publicly proclaim that I am not in your estimation fitted to superintend the experimental field work of this institution, which, after all, is the most important department of experimental work in connection with this station.



This you certainly do when you take from me this department which has been increased fivefold under my supervision during the past three years. I yield to no one in my admiration for the worth of Mr. Zavitz, but I positively refuse to be humiliated in the eyes of the public by the change suggested.

I may say further that the proposed change does not relieve me of one iota of the work of which I complained. I have found no serious difficulty in discharging all my duties relating to outside work, except so far as these were hindered by an accumulation of office work, but I have felt and said that the mere mechanical part of the office work was beyond my powers.

I cannot disguise from myself that it appears as if an attempt was being made by thus humiliating me to force my resignation. If the head of the Department desires me to sever my connection with the institution there is an easier method whereby this can be accomplished than by that which would rob me of the prestige and influence which should attach to my position. In all my work here I have had the single object in view of making the institution worthy of the Province of Ontario, and a credit to the Government of which I have always been an ardent supporter.

If I have failed in either of these particulars, it has not been from the want of an earnest desire to render substantial service both to the Province and the Government which placed me in my present position.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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*As to the Pedigrees of Stock.*

Q. Did you speak to any of the students about the Oxford Down sheep that could not be registered?

A. Yes, in answer to questions.

Q. Also to ex-students?

A. I do not remember. I will not swear I did not. I may have spoken to others in this way, that parties wanted to purchase them.

Q. But in a manner to hold up the Minister as a person not qualified?

A. I do not remember having done so.

Q. Will you swear you did not?

A. I will not swear.

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The following letter was written by Prof. Shaw to the Minister on the 13th April, 1892:

GUELPH, April 13th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received a letter from Mr. J. B. Ellis, West Baishan, Walsingham, England, who is the person from whom the Oxford Down sheep

7 (C.C.)

were purchased. He mentioned that his flock had never been recorded in any of the flock books. According to the rules of the American Oxford Down Association, this will exclude the sheep from registry.

I have felt it my duty to let you know this.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JNO. DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

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*As to Purchase of Steers.*

Professor SHAW.—Another instance of lack of harmony with the Minister—that he could not get the money in one instance to purchase steers for experimental purposes—the instance being last year. Prof. Shaw stated that either in August or September, 1892, he asked Dr. Mills for the money, or else called his attention to it by letter. The only letter that he appears to have written to the Minister on the subject was dated October 19th, 1892, which is as follows:

GUELPH, Oct. 19th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—It was intimated to me by the President some time ago that you did not wish us to purchase steers for fattening until we had communicated further in reference to the matter. I remember also what you said in reference thereto in the same line when I last saw you in Toronto. One objection to such a course which you then offered was that we would be crowded for room.

Now that it is determined to hold a sale in December, that objection will be removed. I would very much like, therefore, to have your permission and consent at an early day, authorizing my department to purchase six or eight head of steers for experimental feeding this winter. We only really require six head, but I would recommend purchasing eight head and selling two of them again at the sale. I think it better to purchase eight head for the reason that in starting experiments we sometimes find that we have reason to throw some of the animals aside, hence it is not safe to start an experiment with a considerable number of animals without having somewhat more material than will finally be used. Our principal object in this experiment is to ascertain the relative cost of different rations with a view to determine which is the cheapest in beef production.

I have talked the matter over with Mr. Zavitz, and he also is decidedly of the opinion that this experiment should be undertaken, if possible, and as soon as possible. The estimate made for this purpose will be quite sufficient. An early reply in reference thereto will confer a favor.

Will answer your letters of 14th inst. to-morrow.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

On October 26th the Minister wrote as follows: "I have received a letter from Prof. Shaw making a further request for money with which to purchase eight steers for experimental purposes. I have no objection to the purchase of these steers provided the following conditions can be complied with: First, that the stable is not overcrowded; second, that there is sufficient feed on hand for the animals without scouring the country constantly for straw and hay as has been done for some years past; third, that the appropriation for this purpose be not overdrawn." A requisition seems to have been issued in August and returned by Dr. Mills on September 18th.

In his examination the following took place:

Q. I see that \$300 was allowed for these steers. You were asking for eight, and Story wanted ten, and seemed to find fault with the Minister because he did not get that number, and stated that as a result a lot of feed was not used up. Your estimate was for six steers—\$300, and that amount was appropriated for that express purpose?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if you asked for eight you would overrun the appropriation unless you got them for \$300?

A. Yes.

Q. The Minister stated that if your appropriation allowed you to purchase more than six—purchase them?

A. I know the letter states that.

Q. The Minister stated that so long as the appropriation was not overdrawn—purchase all the steers you wanted?

A. Yes, but there was something in the background.

Q. I see a long entry in your book about the matter, November 5th, 1892: "It was intimated to me by the President to-day that we might go on and purchase steers. This leave which first came from the Minister to the President was not obtained and could not be obtained sooner, although the estimate passed the House in February and the amount required had been put in the monthly requisition sent to the President on August 15th. The Minister held back his assent until he knew, as he stated himself, that the estimates had not been overdrawn."

Q. Did he hold over the requisition?

A. I think he did.

Q. You say he gave you the money at once?

A. But there was some communication before that time.

Q. You say not in your diary. On November 5th, the President gave you the Minister's consent?

A. There must have been a reason or I would not have done it. I know there was some communication that hindered the purchase. I would not have made that statement to Story if I had not received instructions to that effect.

Q. In what instance have you ever been refused money?

A. It was kept back in the case of the steers for a time.

Q. Have you given me all the evidence you can give on that point?

A. I have given you all I can. I think I could get further evidence.

*As to Various Expenditures.*

In reference to the large expenditure for feed. On May 26th, 1891, Prof. Shaw wrote to Mr. Dryden, in which he states as follows:

"Is it your desire that the experimental steers (yearlings) be shown at the Toronto Exhibition? If so, it will be necessary for Mr. Cuppage to push them on a little faster perhaps than he would otherwise do.

"I suppose that we are at liberty to look up steers for feeding another winter as soon as we can get time to do so. In reference to the purchase of lambs, I wish to make the following proposal, and I sincerely hope you will not say no to it. I would like to purchase one carload of lambs in Prince Edward Island, bring them to this farm and fatten them on rape, and sell them for the Christmas market wherever we can. I think we could make it pay well."

On June 3rd, the Minister in reply wrote as follows:

"In reference to the steers for feeding, I presume what you refer to is to get a number of steers in order to carry on similar work to what you have conducted for the past two years. I presume there can be no objection to this. My opinion, however, is that you are likely to get too much stock for your supply of feed and that we shall be in a similar position to that in which we are now placed."

On June 5th, Prof. Shaw replied as follows:

"I may mention in reply to your expressed fear that we will gather too much stock upon the place for our supply of feed, and I am trying to keep a close eye on that and will enter the winter less heavily stocked than we entered a year ago."

On November 19th, Mr. Dryden wrote as follows:

"In our conversation of yesterday I omitted to suggest that should you require to buy hay, as I suppose you will, it will be better to purchase it early in the season rather than later on. Owing to the present state of the weather, I presume that the five or six hundred lambs you have on hand will have to be fed for a considerable time on hay and oats. If I am right in reference to this I think that it would be better to buy hay now rather than to use our own entirely up and be obliged to buy for our own stock later on in the season.

The following evidence was given:

On 26th September, 1889, Hon. Mr. Drury wrote a letter complaining of the expenditure on account of labor. In a letter of September 30 Prof. Shaw stated: "I can assure you that it is my sincere desire to keep the expenditure in my department as low as is compatible with rendering it successful, and I am trying to exercise vigilance in this respect."

On 22nd October, 1889, the Minister wrote as follows: "Since conversing with you yesterday I have come to the conclusion that we must be extremely

careful with our expenditure for the remainder of the year, for, as you will observe, the appropriation for the farm is running very low. I do not think it is desirable that more help should be employed."

In 1889 there was correspondence about the over-expenditure in the farm department.

From the annual reports of the College and Experimental Farm the following is taken :

In the year 1889 the estimates were over-expended in the farm proper by \$373.64, and in experimental by \$518.18—total, \$891.92.

In 1890, permanent improvements were over-expended by \$173.87, salaries and wages by \$285.52, live stock by \$3,005.43, maintenance by \$991.14, sundries by \$816.39—total over-expenditure for farm proper, \$5,121.10, and for experimental, \$174.22—total, including permanent improvements, \$5,464.19. During that year there was \$3,027.34 paid by the College for student labor.

In 1891, permanent improvements were over-expended by \$772.40, salaries and wages by \$1,249.53, live stock by \$6,485.48, being about \$4,000 over expenditure for imported stock and over \$2,400 for the other stock; maintenance of stock \$1,660.88, sundries \$326.22, experimental \$138.57—\$10,633.08.

In 1892, salaries and wages were over-expended by \$400.65, live stock by \$1,492.12, but in other items there was sufficient saved to make the total over-expenditure for the farm proper, experimental farm and permanent improvements only \$85.62.

On October 22, 1889, Mr. Drury wrote as follows :

TORONTO, Oct. 22nd, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Since conversing with you yesterday, I have come to the conclusion that we must be extremely careful with our expenditure for the remainder of the year, for, as you will observe, the appropriation for the farm is running very low. I do not think it desirable that more help should be employed for the winter months than we discussed yesterday—that is, Curruthers to take charge of team, cattleman at \$400 per year, and Cuppage as assistant cattleman at \$400, and Parker, or some other man if he is not available, for two months with team.

You will please bear in mind that we are desirous of giving students as much practical work as we can consistent with our financial position, and I should think there would be no difficulty in finding students who are capable of taking charge of a team if occasion should require.

The quantity of manure purchased this winter must be reduced. It is not only that the price seems high, but it must be remembered that if a team brings only two or three loads per day, that it raises the price to a point at which it is very doubtful whether we can get value. I was very much surprised to learn that two or at most three loads were supposed to be a very good day's work for a teamster.

As soon as the cattle are all in the stables, I am anxious that practical instruction in the feeding of stock should be given to the students.

CHARLES DRURY,

Minister of Agriculture.

Again on Nov. 20, 1889, Mr Drury wrote as follows :

TORONTO, Nov. 20th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of the 19th instant, in which you state that you desire to engage Mr. Linfield for work during the winter, I beg to submit to you comparative statements of expenditure for student labor on the farm account for the first nine months of 1888 and 1889 respectively :

1888.—Paid for student labor to September 30th, \$1,644.72.  
Average amount paid per hour, 8½ cents.  
Work during January vacation, \$4.08.  
Student labor for July, August and September, \$438.89.

1889.—Paid for student labor to September 30th, \$2,809.71.  
Average paid per hour, 9 cents.  
Work during January vacation (cash), \$195.59.  
Special, \$86.62.  
July, August and September, \$796.05.

This statement shows an expenditure of \$2,087.69 for student labor for the period mentioned in 1888, and \$3,888.97 for student labor for the same period in 1889, or an excess of \$1,801.28 under this head for the present year. But I desire also to call your attention to the fact that in addition there has been an expenditure for salaries and wages of about \$500 for the first nine months of this year in connection with the farm proper over and above the expenditure for the same purpose in 1888.

It was in view of this large expenditure that I desired to reduce the winter outlay to the lowest possible point. I think you will agree with me that such work as hauling stones cannot be successfully carried on in stormy and disagreeable weather. I think it important also that you should bear in mind that you are publicly committed to the statement that the farm proper should be made to pay expenses. However, you can mention the matter to me again upon the first occasion that I visit Guelph, which will probably be at an early day.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES DRURY,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. Shaw, in explanation of the increase of cost of labor, referred to in the foregoing letter, states that there were more students remaining for the summer of 1889 than in 1888; that they worked a great deal better and were deserving of better pay; and that the same explanation applied to the increased expenditure for the succeeding years.

It was explained that Mr. Story returned the student labor, as directed by Prof. Shaw, according to the department in which they worked, and it is such statement that is printed.

In his evidence Prof. Shaw referred to the above, and stated that in the following year he made a profit out of the farm—that he had full control that year, and that he had not any other year. The evidence produced showed that he had not in any year made a profit, but always exceeded the estimate in his expenditure.

F. B. LINFIELD stated : " I kept the farm accounts for Prof. Shaw in 1890. An account was kept showing the proportion of the salaries chargeable—there was student labor, thirty or forty in an afternoon. When the day's work was over they were marked so many hours at so much an hour. Each one was marked under what head it should be charged. Prof. Shaw, Mr. Story and myself settled it between us. I received \$50 for keeping the accounts. Referring to the stock, we kept a large number of breeds—I think seven or eight—and the same with the sheep and swine. There is no person can keep this many sires and make money out of them. They were not patronized, and were almost a direct loss. The farm was charged with this. You have got to be arbitrary in the values you put upon them in stock-taking. In the same manner the stock gets old. Some of the cost was, therefore, charged to the farm and some for educational purposes. The idea was to keep the farm accounts proper separate from the educational, experimental and other branches that did not properly belong to it."

Mr. JOHN I. HOBSON stated : " As chairman of the Board, I think the system of farming is not carried on along a line that is desirable ; that the amount of money expended for feed for cattle is altogether too great. I think the cost of labor is altogether too great. I think the farm should produce the larger part of the feed required—making exception of such as is required for experimental work in the way of artificial feed. I think it is a mistake to buy such quantities of hay and straw. It should be carried on along the lines of the best managed private farms. The labor question is altogether out of proportion. I am told that the farm came out a little ahead in 1890. I have often regretted that I had anything to do with it that year, for this reason : at that time I thought I might have made a mistake in not examining more carefully the amounts credited to the different departments of the farm to see whether they were properly charged. I am not saying that anyone attempted to mislead me, but I have good reason to believe that too much was credited to the different departments. I was the auditor for that year, and made the report that there was a balance of \$1,709 to the farm. I believe I made a mistake in taking that position at all, because I had not an opportunity of acquiring the necessary information. We thought the feeding of five or six hundred lambs was a mistake. We believed that carrying on the feeding of lambs was all right, but when it came down to a matter of speculation—buying hundreds of them—we thought they were exceeding the proper lines. We thought they should have given more time to growing coarser grains, and that the element of speculation was entering into it too much."

Prof. Shaw gave the following evidence :

Q. Did you understand how Linfield kept the accounts—he received \$50 extra for that ?

A. In a certain way I did—I told him where we would like the items charged.

Q. Did anyone understand ?

A. I do not know. I said we wanted the accounts kept separate for the farm this year. I questioned him as to whether he had been taught book-keeping in the College. He said, " yes." I said, " I am not a book-keeper myself, and will depend upon you to keep this thing straight, and you can advise with Mr. Hunt, if you think proper, as to the accounts to be opened and the mode of keeping. In regard to the way certain things are to be charged always consult me."

Q. Did you ever go over the accounts with him ?

A. No.

Q. You did not know whether he charged the items up properly to profit and loss ?

A. I cannot say positively.

Q. Do you say Mr. Hobson went over these accounts with him ?

A. I think he did—at least he looked over the statements submitted to him.

Q. But he never went over the vouchers ?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did he not go into Linfield's accounts ?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. You took no pains to see that the accounts were correctly kept ?

A. None other than what I have stated.

Q. And you charged yourself with all the money received from the Government ?

A. No.

Q. And you charged the different departments with the labor spent on them and credited the farm with the labor ?

A. I am not clear on that point.

Q. After charging yourself with \$1,995 for student labor, you credited yourself with labor of students, etc., \$497 for permanent improvements, \$419.47 for experimental department, \$31.31 educational department, \$343.34 temporary improvements, \$117.45 dairy department and \$181.82 College. Permanent improvements come under capital account and not under profit and loss. So far as I can see the account is not properly kept.

A. I think I am right in saying that even though permanent improvements be added in there is still a profit.

Q. Did you look into the accounts or know anything about them ?

A. I did not follow the details, but simply advised as to the basis of charging complicated accounts.

Q. Do you think you could understand Linfield's accounts and show that there was that profit ?

A. I do not know that I could now.

#### CONDUCT OF PROFESSOR SHAW.

##### *Mentioning his Grievances to Students, ex-Students and others.*

A. CURZON: Heard Prof. Shaw state two years ago that there was no love lost between himself and the President. Heard him say that he had more work than he could manage with the practical work outside, and that he needed a secretary ; he referred to his office and outside.



S. CURZON : " Heard Prof. Shaw say if he had things his own way the farm would not be in the state it was. Said he wanted a secretary. He spent a good deal of his time spudding thistles. It has been whispered around that if he were in want of a secretary he would not be out so much."

JAMES FINDLAY : " Heard Prof. Shaw speak about having too much work and not having a secretary. He said he had quite a lot to do and could not get assistance. The students were talking over the petitions sent about Mr. McCrae. Prof. Shaw was there and said that if the students were as much against him as they were against other Professors when he went to lecture his tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth."

JOSEPH VIPOND : " Have heard there is a lack of harmony here. I have been led to believe so from conversations with the students and with Prof. Shaw. Several times when working with him he would pass a remark that would lead me to think they were not in perfect harmony. Something to this effect : ' If I had full control and did not have to go to the Minister or the President for every little thing it would not be so inconvenient for me.' That was mostly last fall. Different students were present at different times. One expression he used was : ' You have no idea how I am used here,' or things to that effect. He thought he should have the right to say and do a little here. It seemed to me that the President, the Minister of Agriculture and the Professor of Agriculture were not in harmony. He has mentioned Mr. Dryden's name several times and, I think, also the President's. He mentioned the Minister's name in this way—that the Minister wanted to run the whole show around here. The effect on my mind was that I felt the Minister was not doing his duty towards Prof. Shaw. I thought that Prof. Shaw ought to have the rule of the farm as he was here all the time, and that he should leave everything to Prof. Shaw. I remember three or four weeks ago that Prof. Shaw said that this place was going to be investigated, and investigated well. He said that to the boys as we were working on the road this spring. I think Prof. Shaw should be the head of his department. I think the Minister was putting himself before Prof. Shaw in importing stock. I think Prof. Shaw referred to getting some farm implements, some spades or shovels ; he had to ask the President. It was either he or the farm foreman who made that statement, that he wished they could get farm implements whenever they liked. From the students I was led to believe that the stock were imported without consultation with Prof. Shaw, and I think that was improper."

R. HENDERSON : " Prof. Shaw said something last year about Mr. Dryden. I do not think I can tell you ; I do not like to. Well ; he said that Mr. Dryden was a man whom he disliked. He did not think Mr. Dryden was doing the right thing. This was out in the field."

J. A. STEAD BURNS : " In the plowing examinations in the Second Year, 1892, I was complaining that we had not enough instruction in plowing. I thought the Government ought to place more men at the disposal of the students. He, Prof. Shaw, said that the Government did not feel able to do that. He said it would be necessary, that he would do it if the money were provided, that it was not his fault."

Q. Did Prof. Shaw ever apply for a team and did not get it ?

A. I do not think he ever applied for a team.

Q. Are you aware that there are more horses now than when the instructor devoted his whole time to it ?

A. No. Prof. Shaw said he had been refused 50 copies of a bulletin by the Minister.

W. M. NEWMAN : " Prof. Shaw said that he would not be responsible for the cattle as they were not taken care of to suit him. He told me that. He said they were entirely too fat and were not properly taken care of. He told me the chances were he would not be here a very great deal longer ; that those in authority over him were making his life unbearable. He did not mention names. The Professor knows me and did not need to. I understood by that the Minister of Agriculture and the President."

A. HIGH : " I heard Prof. Shaw say that he would not be surprised if his position were taken away from him. That was said in the field. There were a number working together. I heard him say something to this effect, that if he had received the money in the estimates that his predecessor did he would be able to carry on the work of the farm better than he was doing ; he meant for fixing up around the College, making roads, etc. Understood from Prof. Shaw that labor would not be paid for above the board. I had my board paid, and did not feel like working for nothing. I asked the President to excuse me from work. He sent me to Prof. Shaw, and the Professor sent me back to the President again. I told Prof. Shaw that I did not wish to work any more and not get paid for it. He said he did not blame me for that, and he said, ' We will go over to-night and see the President.' The President then asked if I thought there were any more students who would want to be excused. I said I thought there would be. On that account, he said, it would not be possible to excuse any from work ; if they excused one they would have to excuse all. When Mr. Mills refused I asked him if I had to work without getting pay for it. He said, if there was any money over and above my board it would be refunded at the end of the term. I was willing to work then, and did so. I think Prof. Shaw had misunderstood the letter he had received, and he asked Mr. Mills to announce it next morning to the class.

When the President made that statement in the class room, I went to Prof. Shaw the next night in the College. I told him that I did not mean to make a statement to the President that would lead him to make the statement he did. He made the remark that Mr. Mills would not have made the statement if he had been there.

I cannot say that Prof. Shaw stated to Dr. Mills that he had been mistaken in the matter at the time we both saw him about it, but he said something that would convey that meaning, I think. Prof. Shaw asked him to make it clear to the students next morning that this was not the case. I do not remember anything further than that."

W. M. NEWMAN : " Last Easter I took care of Prof. Shaw's horse. He went to Fergus to preach and I took him to the station. He told me that he had been told by Mr. Putnam that there would be no lectures on the Monday. He was coming back on the Monday morning. There was a lecture on the time table that morning for him. He told me not to drive down for him, that he would walk up ; but I did, as I did not need to attend the lecture. I told him there were lectures that morning. About fifteen minutes after the lecture hour I went to the President and told him we had no Professor. He told me to go and tell Prof. Shaw. I told him he was not at home. Then he asked me to tell the boys to keep quiet

for that hour. When I told the Professor he was very sorry he had not been there and provoked that he had not been informed before. I think I told the fellows Prof. Shaw understood that there would be no lectures.

There has also been some trouble in regard to student labor. There was a letter sent to the President about it. I was intending to stay here all the summer to work. One day I asked Prof. Shaw what we were going to do about work in the summer. He said he did not know how it could be managed, that there had been no information sent of it by the Minister. That was this spring. Then some of the fellows told me that if we did more work than would pay expenses it would be credited next year."

ANOTHER INSTANCE: "Prof. Shaw agreed to give the first year lectures after the day, 7 to 8 p.m., to enable us to get all the lectures. One night after the lectures had been going on for two or three weeks the President announced that he would give the first year a lecture in English at that hour; that is, he took the Professor's hour. I understood that the Professor had not been informed of that arrangement."

R. HARCOURT: "There was one thing struck me rather queer at the time I asked Prof. Shaw last fall what stock was being imported. He said he did not know. I wondered why Prof. Shaw, as head of the department, did not know, and I wondered if there was any lack of harmony."

C. M. MACFIE: "He said his duties were such that he required an assistant, and he thought he had sufficient work to warrant it; that he could put the farm in better shape if he had not so much work to do."

P. CONN (two-year student, 1892): "I remember hearing that Will Shaw was going to ride with the Captain from the city. I think he did ride up once or twice and then Edward Mills rode up instead. I did not think that looked well. I heard that Edward Mills went and spoke to Mr. Mills about it and, after that, drove Captain Clarke's horse."

Q. Did you hear that Dr. Mills directed his son to see that he drove the Captain's horse?

A. That is what I understood. I think from Mr. Story, the farm foreman.

Dr. MILLS: I wish to say that it is an absolute falsehood that I had nothing to do with the matter.

Prof. SHAW: I have reason to believe it is true.

Q. You have heard what these gentlemen have said; will this help you to remember who told you about it?

A. I think it was Mr. Story. I am almost certain that Prof. Shaw did not tell me.

I have heard Prof. Shaw say that he was not satisfied with the cattleman. He said that the cattle were too fat—they were fed too much meal.

Once, when I was working in his office, he said that he had a lot of work to do and should have a secretary; he said he had too much to do; he said he had been refused by the Minister.

We know that the farm paid one year, when he had full charge of it. It never paid before nor since. I asked him the reason, and he said he had not charge of it.

J. A. S. BURNS, with reference to the investigation into the McCrae matter, said: "I asked Prof. Shaw if we had a right to a lawyer, and he said he would ask a lawyer on that subject. He afterwards said that it would depend upon the kind of investigation as to what powers he would have, but that no matter what kind of investigation was appointed, we had the right to have a counsel present, but that this power would be limited by the Committee."

Q. What lawyer did he consult?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did he suggest that you do that?

A. No; I asked him on my own behalf.

Mr. CONN: "Prof. Shaw said the farm paid the year he had charge of it, but that the Minister imports cattle now and that he does not buy them—he has not full charge. He gave me to understand that the Minister imported cattle without his knowledge, not that he made an importation without consulting him in any manner."

Q. Was there anything else for which he blamed the Minister?

A. They sold a cow at the sale two years ago, I think. That cow was shipped on the train and she picked her calf (aborted). She was sent back and the Minister ordered her to be sold to the butcher. She was sold for four cents a pound to a butcher in the city; she now has a good calf.

Q. Did Prof. Shaw find fault with that?

A. They tried to make out that she was affected with something that caused her to pick her calf, and that such a cow should never have been sold at the sale. The purchaser would not take her. Mr. Story told me about this.

Q. You say that Prof. Shaw found fault with the Minister. Did he tell you so?

A. I do not think so—Mr. Story told me.

Q. That Prof. Shaw was put out about it?

A. Yes.

PATRICK B. KENNEDY: "In my second year I noticed in lectures that there was a kind of general dislike by Prof. Shaw to the management of the place. Nothing was said directly, but always indirectly. If he mentioned the Dairy Department he talked as though it had no connection with the College. He said, 'I cannot carry on experiments successfully so long as the authorities keep the men they have around here'; this was said before the whole class during lectures. Prof. Shaw said, 'I agreed to meet the President here at ten o'clock. I have fulfilled my part of the agreement. You see he is not here. I made a fair and square engagement with him last night, and I do not mean to wait upon him. That is all. Thank you.'

Remarks from the class: 'That is straight enough for you,' etc.

During the McCrae investigation Ferguson, Macfie and Newman came to where Prof. Shaw was working on the road. They were with him about an hour each.

I heard Prof. Shaw say what I thought to be a slight on McCrae; he said he had better give the boys a little honey to make them go to his lectures. I think it was said as a joke, but I did not think it right for Prof. Shaw to make a joke about it at that time. In my judgment it was an improper one."

JAMES FINDLAY: "I have heard Prof. Shaw speak about having too much work and not having a secretary. He said he had quite a lot to do and could not get assistance. The students were talking over the petition sent about Mr. McCrae. Prof. Shaw was there, and said that if the students were as much against him as they were against other professors, when he went to lecture his tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth." As to ploughing, he gave the same evidence as Kennedy gave. He added, "It was not very nice before all the students; some were remarking about it. Some time ago I went to Prof. Shaw and asked him about payment for our labor. I had asked Story, and he said he did not know. Prof. Shaw told me that the grant had been cut down, and he did not know how we were to be paid this summer, but to call again and he would tell me. He told me afterwards that the grant had been cut down, and that he was not going to give any third year men work, except for a few days. He said the only thing would be to let the students work till the money ran out; that they would not get any cash over and above their board, and that it would not be applied on the board for next term. He showed me a letter from the Minister one night in his house. It was about work. It was three or four weeks ago. He misrepresented the matter to me, as I suppose, because it read that students would be hired by the hour, and that the money would be paid to them. That was why I enquired about it from the President. That letter seemed to be misrepresented. I know it was to me till I read it."

FRED. CALDECOTT: "Heard Prof. Shaw say that there was a possibility of his not staying longer than the end of the term, 30th June, 1893; did not give his reasons."

ED. WILSON: "Prof. Shaw said last year that the sale about to be held would not be a credit to the place."

Mr. DOHERTY: "Was working on the roads. Prof. Shaw said the boys ought to strike against the butter and meat, as they were not good. Heard Prof. Shaw saying one morning he was not feeling well and had a lot of work to do. Heard him say last fall to the boys that perhaps he would not be here very long."

JAS. B. SPENCER: "Prof. Shaw said he had too much mechanical work in his office, which a secretary could do. He said he could make the cattle pay better if he had full control."

W. J. BROWN: "I spoke to Prof. Shaw about the sheep, saying it was too bad they were in such a condition. He replied that he was not responsible, that he had nothing to do with them. Another occasion I spoke to him about them, he said he gave the feeder all the feed he wanted, and I therefore inferred that there was something wrong, and that it would be better if he had control of things."

ALF. CHRISTIAN: "Prof. Shaw said that he knew nothing about a picnic lately here; that he didn't know the reason why he hadn't been informed."

FRANZ GRAESSER : " Was on train coming from Toronto after last Christmas. Prof. Shaw was also on. He said he had an interview with Hon. Mr. Dryden re a secretary ; that he understood he would not get one, and said that there was little love lost between himself and the Minister. He mentioned the great amount of work he had to do ; that he got up at five in the morning. Last fall, when working on the road, there was some conversation about the butter and meat. We asked Prof. Shaw what to do. He said to petition Mr. Mills, and that if there was no notice taken to send another in stronger terms, and if he still took no notice to come to him and he would tell us what to do. I tried to get up a petition, but the boys would not sign it."

GEORGE ROBERTSON : " One day Prof. Shaw asked what time we thought he got up in the morning. He said four or five o'clock. He had to do it."

SAMUEL MITCHELL : " Prof. Shaw told three or four of us, coming home from work last fall, that he should have an assistant, but didn't get one, although he applied. I thought that he was very unfairly treated."

F. T. LAILEY : " Heard conversation mentioned by Mitchell. Also asked Prof. Shaw why there was so much loss of cattle last year. He said it was owing to bad management ; that he declined to take responsibility for cattle he did not buy ; that they were controlled by the Minister. He said if he did not get an assistant he would not stand it."

W. A. KING : " Heard Prof. Shaw say he had asked for a secretary and did not get one ; that he needed one. He said this to the students."

ROBERT BROWN : From Scotland ; here nine months. One night Prof. Shaw came to his room to know what church he belonged to and to enquire about the bible class. This was about 9.30, during study hours. Brown said he was a Presbyterian. " He then told me he was not pleased with the cattleman."

CHARLES REINKE : " Heard Prof. Shaw say that the Minister did not use him as a gentleman, and did not use him as he might."

C. M. MACFIE : " After I came here last October, about the first intimation I had of lack of harmony was one day when I was working with Prof. Shaw along the lane. One of the students asked him something about the importation of cattle—whether there was more cattle being imported. Prof. Shaw said yes, there was some in quarantine, but that he did not hear anything about it till they were there. Prof. Shaw turned to the student and said, ' How would you like to be in that position, that is, running the farm and yet not running it ? ' Was working in Prof. Shaw's office, on the pedigrees. There was the Oxford Down ram brought out in the importation of last year. It was necessary to register it, and I was told to look up the necessary information with regard to registering these sheep. The pedigree was made out, and, knowing that there were four or five ewes of the same breeding, of a previous importation, I asked if their pedigrees were to be made out ? He said, no. I asked if they were registered ? He said, no. I asked him why they could not be registered ? I forget what he said, whether it was that there was some foreign blood in them, or some other reason. I think he said the reason was that they were not pure breed."

Q. Were they good sheep?

A. Good looking sheep.

Q. Do you know from whose flock in England they came?

A. He gave me to understand that they came from a man whose flock was not altogether purebred sheep, at least I understood that.

"Regarding Prof. Shaw and the cattleman, Prof. Shaw stated that he would not hold himself directly responsible for the stock. He told me that he had stated that to the Minister. He said it was because the cattleman would not obey his orders. It was some time last winter. He said that the starting point was this, as far as I can remember: Prof. Shaw required a certain portion of the stables for an experiment, and the cattelman objected. Prof. Shaw gave him to understand that he was at the head of the department and could choose what part of the stable he wished. The cattleman said if he took that part of the stable he would send in his resignation. I believe that Prof. Shaw took that part of the stable, and the cattleman handed in his resignation. Prof. Shaw said he would not accept it. He said, 'You are in a passion now; leave the matter to morning, then come to me and tell me if you are of the same opinion.' In the morning, the cattleman said he wished his resignation to stand. I think the matter was reported to the Minister, with what result I cannot say.

I had to make a copy of the estimates for Prof. Shaw, and I noticed that the appropriation for student labor was struck off. I think Prof. Shaw told the students, simply in justice to them, that what was coming to them would likely be taken and applied to their next year's board.

I think I asked Prof. Shaw something about his idea regarding the student labor. He explained it to me and said that, as far as he saw, the farm could not pay for the student labor during the summer as heretofore, because the appropriation of \$600 for that purpose had been struck off. I was asking different ones who would be the best lawyer to have. I asked Prof. Shaw what kind of a lawyer Mr. Field was. Mr. Newman told me Mr. Field was a good lawyer.

I said to Prof. Shaw that I did not think they could refuse us a lawyer. He said he did not think they could."

K. McNAUGHTON: "I remember we were working in the gravel pit. Something had been said about fixing the road, and some of the students asked Prof. Shaw how long it would be. He said 'By the time you come back next year, this one will be like the one in front of the College.' This spring I said to him that he had not fulfilled his promise to us. He said 'They will not let me.' I thought the President perhaps had something to do with it. I remember what Prof. Shaw said in the class-room about Dr. Mills not keeping his engagement at the time of the plowing matter. At the time, I made some observation that I thought Prof. Shaw was expecting a little too much of the President. The Professor's remark had that effect upon my mind.

I heard Prof. Shaw say one day, after having been in poor health, that it was something terrible the work they put on him."

ROBERT McMORDIE: "I have heard that Prof. Shaw was overworked and a little about the sheep business. He was talking one day in the lecture-room and had some sheep in the class-room. I said to Stewart that the sheep were full of ticks. One of the boys asked him what would be the remedy for ticks. He said 'A new cattelman.'"

"At one time, he said that if he had a secretary, half the correspondence would be answered while he was away, which had to stand until he returned."

J. J. FERGUSON: "I was working in Prof. Shaw's office for two winters and many things came up. I put my afternoons in in his office, instead of on the farm. I remember Prof. Shaw making a remark about the President. He said, that in certain instances, under certain circumstances, he had not acted as one gentleman would be supposed to act towards another.

In connection with the estimates for this year they were cutting them down, and Prof. Shaw said, 'Well Ferguson, they have crippled me this time.'

The day Mr. James was up, arranging for the investigation into the McCrae matter, I told Prof. Shaw what we were going to do and he said, 'Ferguson, be careful,' then he mentioned something in connection with the work he had on hand, and said, 'Ferguson, the coils are tightening; they are getting me narrowed down closer every day,' or something to that effect.

I had a conversation with him the night the investigation was finished. He, naturally, wanted to know how the thing had been running. I just talked over the way it had been conducted.

There is a general impression around the College that the President is partly Minister of Agriculture as well as President of the College. Conversations with Prof. Shaw would, I think, make that impression on my mind. Prof. Shaw has informed me that the President is desirous of obtaining control of the farm.

I was working, helping to get out the pedigrees of the cattle from the Old Country. There were a few sheep to get registered, and we found they were not eligible for registration. Prof. Shaw made the remark that the Minister was rather a strange man to send to the Old Country to make purchases, when they could not be registered. The result of the remark was, that Hon. Mr. Dryden's ability to judge stock was considerably lowered in my opinion. They were the Oxford Down sheep."

"In reference to the registration of the sheep, rule 6, of the Record of 1884, says that animals descended from imported stock will be entitled to register, if satisfactory evidence is furnished as to name of breeder, etc.

On January 13th, 1891, a circular was sent out, which states, 'Animals imported from Great Britain must be recorded in the English Flock Book to be entitled to register in the American record.' I understand that Mr. Dryden was expected to know all these matters."

Prof. Shaw, in answer to the evidence of the students, stated as follows:

Q. You have been constantly impressing the students that you were hampered by the Minister—you always answered their questions and told them all about it?

A. Not always; in many instances I did not.

Q. You have heard the conversations the students have sworn to during this investigation—were they correctly stated?

A. I cannot recall what they said. I always talked of these matters to the students, in response to questions. My working with the boys, brings me very closely into contact with them. In consequence of that, they ask questions they would not otherwise put.

Q. You remember the Commission coming to investigate the charges against Mr. McCrae; you were in the library that day, with Sharman?

A. I cannot recall that.

Q. Did you say you thought McCrae should resign?

A. I do not remember, I will not swear I did not. Remember one of the students coming to my office and asking what they should do.



Q. Do you remember Burns asking you whether they should submit to the examination without a lawyer, etc.?

A. I do not remember that; will not swear he did not speak to me about it. I remember Newman asking me if I could name a lawyer in Guelph. Newman drove me to Mr. Field's office. I wanted to see him, I had heard there was the possibility of an investigation, and I wanted to consult him as to whether in that event, I would be allowed to have counsel, if I were involved.

Q. Did not Burns ask you whether they could have counsel and a stenographer, and you said you would consult your lawyer. He swore to that. You went and consulted Mr. Field, and told him the result?

A. No.

Q. Will you swear it is not true?

A. I swear I believe it is not true. I went to Mr. Field to consult him in my own behalf.

Q. You have heard me read the evidence of Mr. Burns—will you swear that it is untrue?

A. I believe it to be untrue—that part that relates to what I did in interviewing Mr. Field, for the students.

(Burns' evidence again read.)

Q. Will you swear that is untrue?

A. I swear I believe it to be untrue.

Q. You will not go any further?

A. No.

Q. Do you remember advising the students not to give evidence without a lawyer and a stenographer—will you swear you did not?

A. I will not swear I did not—I have no recollection of it.

A. I have told the students that I was not responsible for the condition of the live stock.

A. I may have said to some of them that he (the cattleman) was kept contrary to my desires.

Q. Have you told them about the Minister's refusal to give you assistance?

A. I think I told some.

Q. Have you told them that the action of the Minister was in consequence of the President's influence—you remember what Buchanan said?

A. I do not remember telling him that—I will not swear I did not.

Q. How did you find that out?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Have you not frequently said that the Minister was controlled by the President?

A. I can remember no cases.

Q. Is that your belief?

A. It is to some extent.

GEORGE A. BRODIE, one of the Commissioners proposed in the petition : " I think Prof. Shaw was overworked at the College. He had more lectures than his predecessor."

W. L. CARLYLE : " Prof. Shaw said that if he had more help in his office, he would be able to advance the interests of the College a great deal more. Drove Prof. Shaw's horse—got about \$5 a month for it. He had a mass of correspondence to answer. I have sat with him answering letters till after 12. I answered letters that had accumulated for two months. He kept answering as he had time."

Q. You often drove Prof. Shaw's horse ?

A. For about two months.

Q. Did you ever leave your class to go and drive ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why ?

A. Because I supposed it was my duty.

Q. Who told you so ?

A. When I agreed to do a thing, I had to.

Q. Did you not know it was wrong to leave without a permit from the Professor teaching ?

A. I never left without.

Q. Did you always drive Prof. Shaw's horse on Government work ?

A. Not always—not on Sundays.

Q. Has he not a son who could do this work ?

A. I suppose so. His son was going to school at the time.

R. N. MORGAN : " Prof. Shaw said something about Barnett not being a proper man—asked for assistance in his office, but had been refused."

E. PERRY : " I observed a coldness and lack of fellowship between the President and Prof. Shaw when I was at the College in 1890 and 1891—no others. Prof. Shaw said he was curtailed in his work."

GEORGE MARSH : " There were two factions at the College—one supporting Dr. Mills, and the other supporting Prof. Shaw. I was of neither. While out around the farm during working hours, while working with Prof. Shaw, I have an idea that he said that he could not have things as he wished. I was here in 1885, 1886 and in 1891, 1892. There was an agitation among the students to have an investigation into the working of the institution and to give more power to Prof. Shaw. Most of those who spoke seemed to feel that he should have more power. Prof. Shaw said he could not get the money to do the improvements he wished to make—that it was not forthcoming. He thought he should have it."

D. BUCHANAN : " Prof. Shaw has spoken to me while I was driving his horse. He talked about the horse being moved from Dr. Mills' stable and about the cattle-

man—he said he had refused to obey orders, and he would not be responsible for the condition the cattle were in. I go around to the Institutes.” Neither the Government nor Prof. Shaw paid him, nor did he ask them.

Q. Who paid your travelling expenses ?

A. The Bryant Publishing Company.

Q. Did Prof. Shaw pay your expenses ?

A. No, sir.

Q. You swear ?

A. There was once or twice a special rig had to be hired. I drove with them once or twice. He did not charge me for that.

Q. I mean, did he pay your expenses in going from place to place ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor your hotel expenses ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Prof. Shaw is a contributor to the *Live Stock Journal*.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it you chose as your Commissioners ?

A. We did not choose the Commissioners ; but asked the Cabinet to appoint four ex-students, namely, Gibson, Raynor, Brodie and Sleightholm. He knew all these men personally except Sleightholm.

Q. Had you no ill-feeling with reference to Dr. Mills ?

A. I had not intrinsically.

Q. You knew that Gibson had an ill-feeling towards President Mills ?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was it then ?

A. That he considered President Mills the cause of the lack of harmony.

Q. You knew that Mr. Brodie considered Dr. Mills the cause of the lack of harmony ?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew that Mr. Raynor did ?

A. Possibly. I was under the impression that Mr. Raynor had this ill-feeling against the President. We could not make much mistake any way.

Q. At any rate, three of them, you knew, were opposed to President Mills ?

A. We thought we knew their views.

Q. Was it the desire to have President Mills removed ?

A. No, sir. It was to have the cause of disturbance removed.

Q. And what was the cause of disturbance ?

A. We thought that President Mills was.

Q. What about the boy riding up in the cart with Captain Clarke? Did you hear about Dr. Mills' son riding up with Capt. Clarke, instead of Prof. Shaw's son?

A. Yes, I heard about that. Willie Shaw told me that Captain Clarke had spoken to him, and said he was coming up and he would get a ride with him; and I think Willie said—I will not swear for his words—I do not know whether he told young Mr. Mills this or not, but I am under the impression that he did. He said that young Mr. Mills took a note down the following morning, or, at least, after that, to the Captain's house, and that he took it in—cannot tell where the note was from.

Q. Did Willie tell you the note was from the President?

A. No, sir.

Q. You told Holterman and others that?

A. If I did, that was not correct, because all that I know is, that Willie told me.

Q. And Willie did not tell you the note came from Dr. Mills?

A. I had no way of knowing the note came from him.

Q. You were not particular about saying the note came from him?

A. I did not that I know of.

Q. You have told it on the train and other places to prove what a bad man he was?

A. I never put it as a fact.

Q. You gave it as a thing against him?

A. Yes. I never gave it as a fact.

Q. And you never led any one to believe it was about that matter?

A. No; I do not think so.

Q. You swear you did not?

A. I know I made that statement.

Q. You say you told it to show what a bad man he was?

A. That is what it would indicate.

Q. You do not know what the note was about?

A. No, sir.

Q. The gist of your evidence then is that you wanted to get the trouble removed, and that the President is the cause of the trouble?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated that your object was to have the trouble removed, and that the cause of the trouble was the President?

A. That was my impression—I am satisfied of it.

Q. You told Mr. Bishop so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that the President controls the Minister?

A. I do not—I say that is my impression.

"We petitioned at the meeting with Mr. Drury in reference to lampering Professor Shaw and Professor Robertson. Professor Shaw was telling us as students working out, that he was going to put in so many acres of fall wheat. When he came to put in the crop, we could see as students that there were not nearly so many acres put in."

Q. How many acres were put in?

A. I know there were a less number of acres put in than Professor Shaw told us were to be put in. In reference to Professor Robertson and that petition, I cannot tell you exactly the trouble, but we were under the impression that he was hampered in his work.

Mr. W. J. PALMER: "Professor Shaw has frequently complained of over-work and lack of assistance. The first particular instance was in the spring of 1891. I can remember almost the day. I called at his office, and he said—as I remember it—that he found great difficulty in getting on with Mr. Dryden. He did not know why, but thought there must be something behind that. I think the cattleman was the trouble; and also about assistance—he had applied and been refused. I distinctly understood him to say that. In the dairy school, last winter, Professor Shaw said much the same—that he was hampered in his work, not having an assistant, and ought to have one, as he had more work and he would like to carry it on if he had one.

J. A. SLEIGHTHOLM: "Professor Shaw some weeks ago gave me to understand that he was being very much restrained in his actions, and that probably he might have to leave—because, I presume, he was not suiting those in authority. I understood that he referred to the bulletin of the lambs sent to the English market. Mr. Dryden thought very little of the experiment, that it did not amount to much, and that the balance was not on the right side. The bulletin, I understood, indicated that it had been. Buchanan told me this. Professor Shaw referred to the case of the herdsman and said that he would not submit to his directions."

Professor SHUTTLEWORTH: "Have heard Professor Shaw remark 'we cannot fill this College while President Mills is President.' That was in 1891 before I came here. Shaw said the President was an untrue man, and that he was a very clever man. He also referred to the bulletins and cattleman. He showed me some of his correspondence received from the Minister. Just after the committee of students returned from Toronto in the McCrae matter, and after the students had met and decided to return to lectures, Professor Shaw told me the students made a mistake—a great mistake; they had lost an opportunity. I wanted to know what opportunity and he said the opportunity by returning to lectures. I said I did not think the students had been acting in accordance with the rules of the College. I said I thought they had no right to take matters in their own hands and violate the rules of the College. They should have acted in accordance with the rules. Well, he said, under ordinary circumstances their course would not be justifiable, but under the present circumstances this course should be considered justifiable."

In answer to this conversation Professor Shaw stated, "I cannot recollect whether I said that. If I did say it, I meant that as they had been swaying first one way and then another, I feared they would not get the investigation."

"When the Commissioners came up to investigate into the McCrae trouble, in the afternoon Professor Shaw came into my office and said: 'Well, Professor Shuttleworth, I am very much interested in this thing. I don't know whether you are or not?' I asked him in what, and he said the investigation. That was the first knowledge I had of the investigation going on. Then he said 'I have come to ask your opinion on two or three matters. Is it fair to have students from both sides to give evidence in proportion to the number of students on both sides?' The other was having a single person, not one whom they could control. And the third was having two or three people present to look after the interests of the students. He mentioned Burns. He asked me if that would be fair? I said I want a little time to think it over. He pressed me a little and I thought it over. I said I disapproved of the whole student movement which would lead to greater difficulty. That I was not prepared to decide either for or against Mr. McCrae from the evidence I had heard. I said I thought it was my duty as a member of the staff to be loyal to the other members of the staff until they had fair play. I thought a thorough test should be made or examination into this difficulty before I could decide for or against. Professor Shaw said he was prepared to decide now on the evidence of the students."

C. A. ZAVITZ, College Experimentalist since 1886: "When Professor Shaw came here he felt that he was not well used by Dr. Mills when he came into the College. It was in connection with the room he had. He has spoken to me about this grievance of the cattleman refusing to take the assistant and I was present when he spoke to Barnett about the place for the experimental sheep. I heard the Professor say that he did not think it was fair that the Minister had a man under him who would not take his orders. He thinks that the Minister has not acted as a true man should towards him and he speaks in that way. I have, heard him make a statement like this, 'It is real inhuman to make a man go through the work I go through here and the Minister knows how much work I have here and would not give me help'; those were not the exact words; that was the impression he conveyed to me. He spoke very frequently in this way: He mentioned to me that the Minister had suggested my appointment to the full charge of the experimental department. He opposed the appointment under the way in which it was done. It would make his work less if the appointment was made. It is quite clear in my own mind that he thinks Dr. Mills is the power behind the Minister, that influences are at work through President Mills which are injuring him.

"He stated to me that he had received an offer from The Michigan Agricultural College of \$2,500 a year. He said would it not be a good thing if something would come out in the paper regarding the men being here; about their visit and probably a little on the object. The object of their visit was to get Professor Shaw. The next day it was mentioned in the *Guelph Mercury*. I wrote the article. I might not have thought of it, if he had not said that about it. After that I heard that Professor Shaw was desirous of leaving in this way; if things were very pleasant he would not think of leaving because he thoroughly enjoyed the work, but the way things were he would rather be away than here. That was the substance of what he said. Professor Shaw got along with Minister Drury about the same as with Mr. Dryden. I certainly think there was a lack of harmony between them. I think he has spoken against Mr. Drury. I believe that Professor Shaw made a statement that he was not bound by the by-laws; that he did not consider that those by-laws were binding, that is until a year ago. The outside work I am sure has been hurt quite considerably by his not having enough help in the office. He has all the

correspondence which takes time. Mr. Putnam answers some; he dictates to Putnam. In the spring and fall letters flock in. The letters in reference to seed grain are handed to me and those from people who want to buy grain are attended to by him. Very frequently any correspondence asking about various kinds of grain he hands over to me. A year ago last summer Professor Dean wanted some hurdles across the road and he spoke to me, and I said I guessed he could have them. He did get them, and Mr. Story spoke to him, and I think there was not the best feeling just then."

JAMES MCINTOSH, Foreman Mechanical Department: "I have heard Professor Shaw say that he did not think he was getting fair play—he thought he was overriden. I do not know whether he had reference to the President or the Minister. I have seen him looking fatigued. He mentioned to me that he had too much to do."

R. F. HOLTERMANN: "Buchanan said that the President was not doing right with Professor Shaw. One of the things was in relation to some petty methods of not using Professor Shaw's signature and annoying him in connection with his son. It appears that Professor Shaw's son drove to school with Captain Clarke, and that President Mills wrote to Captain Clarke stating that his own son was to go up, and after that he did go. I understood that Professor Shaw had told Buchanan about this. He also stated that Dr. Mills had stated falsehoods and untruths that could not be proven. It is my opinion that these reports come from Professor Shaw."

J. E. STORY, Farm Foreman, said: "Prof. Shaw complained about losing his time in his office, getting behind in his work, and spoke about getting a boy to assist him. He said the last fall, when we were getting out the catalogues for the sale (when we were working all day, and day in and day out, and early in the morning), that all this could be done for a trifle with having assistance."

Last year Prof. Shaw complained of being hampered. I wanted him to buy steers in July for the Experimental Farm. I had one chance of getting a very nice lot of steers in August, but could not get the money to buy them. We could not get the money and had to let them go. I think Prof. Shaw complained to the Minister that he could not get the money to buy steers. I do not know how long after he gave information before he got the money. He simply said he could not get the money. He said the Minister stated that there was time enough. That is the reason I bought the inferior steers we have now.

The only time that Prof. Shaw has not got money when he asked for it was in the purchasing of these steers. I told him in August there was a nice batch of cattle if we could get the money. I think a few days afterwards he said he had talked with the Minister, and that the Minister said there was time enough to buy steers. I spoke in August; I waited till September. He then told me to let them go. Then about the latter end of September or into October I spoke to Prof. Shaw again and said that if we did not get our feeders they would be all gone. Then I saw him in October, I think, again and he said 'the Minister does not want to purchase.' Again, I think in November, I said, 'Now the good ones are all gone; I know of a car load coming from Manitoulin Island.' I wanted to buy ten or twelve; I wanted to use all the ensilage we had. We were limited to six, and as a consequence we lost a lot of ensilage. I asked for ten. I told him we might as well have ten—we had room for them. He told me to purchase six.

Prof. Shaw complained to me about the President, the Minister and Prof. Dean. Prof. Dean sent a horse over to draw some hurdles away to make a division for green fodder on some part of the farm. I think Prof. Shaw had told me the day before to draw them away to some other part of the farm. Prof. Dean did it, I think, without Prof. Shaw knowing anything about it. I told Prof. Shaw; he said 'this Dairy Department is a nuisance; it is hard for us to keep up when they interfere with us.'

E. L. HUNT, formerly Assistant Resident Master: "During the whole period of ten years have had talks about the agitation for an investigation. I have had talks with others about the unsatisfactory state of things at the College and the great discord and wrangling. I have had conversations with Prof. Shaw about the treatment he received from the Minister. He showed me letters he had received from the Minister, very hard—I think I might almost use the word insulting, letters. Prof. Shaw and I being very great friends, talked about these things in a very friendly manner. My impression was that the Minister had been poisoned against Prof. Shaw by President Mills in ways so skilfully hidden that it would be harder to lay your finger on it than to catch a flea. I know he had the same opinion that I had, that the Minister was biased by the President, and he stated so."

Mr. JOHN I. HOBSON: "Last year Prof. Shaw had complained of too much work. He had applied for assistance, and we thought he had too much work. We thought it would be well to make another department—to start an Experimental Field Department and put Mr. Zavitz at the head of it (he was then occupying the position of head of that work). Then we wanted that the carpenter should be put under the control of the President.

"Prof. Shaw objected very much to Mr. Zavitz being put at the head of the experimental department, and because of that Mr. Zavitz was not appointed."

"Prof. Shaw and myself were appointed to purchase cattle for the farm. I thought we could get what was needed in Ontario and from among the herds we had inspected. We were instructed to purchase Herefords, Durhams, Black Cattle and Devons; but Prof. Shaw was anxious to look at some herds in Eastern Canada. I presume he wished to see the cattle, and I think he was anxious to go down. I did not go down—I thought it was unnecessary and am still of that opinion. I understood Prof. Shaw was a contributor to the *Live Stock Journal*, and there were some articles written by him when in Quebec. He said he was anxious to go to Quebec.

"The cattle purchased in Quebec were not better than could have been had in Ontario. I was anxious to purchase in Ontario for they were for an Ontario institution.

"I think we could have got Herefords in Ontario as good. There were the Western Herd and Fleming's and the MacKay's."

Prof. SHAW stated: "Mr. Hobson was not desirous of going to Quebec to inspect and purchase cattle; he did not think it was necessary. He thought stock good enough could be got in Ontario. I was writing for the *Live Stock Journal*, and gathering notes on these visits for the purpose of writing them up in the Journal."



*Friction with Prof. Dean.*

In his examination Prof. SHAW stated as follows :

Q. Have you ever had any friction with any one except the President ?

A. I remember a difference with Prof. Dean in reference to the hurdles.

Q. You did not speak about him to the students ?

A. I do not remember that I have done so.

Q. Will you swear you did not ?

A. I will not.

Q. Or to ex-students or to outsiders ?

A. I will not ; I have no recollection.

Q. Why did you make this entry in your diary on May 10, 1893 : "I noticed that the salary of Prof. Dean was being advanced and yet the students had refused to take his lectures." Why did you put that there ?

A. You may say why did I put anything there.

Q. Did you want to show up Prof. Dean ?

A. I felt that facts of the kind are valuable for various purposes.

*About Leaving the College.*

As to Mr Zavitz writing in the Guelph *Mercury* with reference to his offer from the Lansing Agricultural College, the following examination of Prof. Shaw took place :

Q. Did you suggest that anyone should write to the papers—you heard what Mr. Zavitz swore to—are you prepared to deny it ?

A. I will not swear that I did not do so.

Q. So that what he says is true ?

A. What I say is, I do not remember having said so.

Q. You had spoken to Mr. Zavitz about the matter before it appeared ?

A. Yes. I spoke after that about leaving to the students, the ex-students and others. I remember my reason for speaking in that way distinctly. The students were asking me if my lectures would be the same next year. I said if I remained they would not be the same as I intended to revise them. If they were to be the same they said they would buy copies of them. I said I did not wish them to go to that expense as I was not sure what my future would be ; that I was not fully satisfied in every respect, and that I might possibly leave. It was after October, 1891, when I first made up my mind to leave if things were not different.

*As to the Jersey Cow sold Mr. F. W. Hodson.*

The following was given :

Prof. SHAW stated : "I thought the Minister reflected on me as to the sale of the cow. I think he stated that we should never have sold the cow, knowing

what we knew about her. The purchaser, Mr. Hodson, asked me particularly about her, and I let him know myself all about her. The sale took place on October 7th, 1891.

The facts relating to this cow are as follows :

Mr. Hodson, having purchased a Jersey cow at the sale on October 7th, 1891, sent her to Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., who, on November 18th, wrote as follows :

EDMONTON, ONT., November 18th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to inform you that your purchase of the Jersey cow at the Agricultural College sale has proven unfortunate.

The cow aborted to-day, a bull calf, imperfectly developed, having no hair on it.

You were mistaken in thinking she was springing at the time of the sale ; she showed no signs of this till the last two or three days, and not much then. She has very little milk, and what is worse, has one blind teat, which gives no milk and is corded, which is evidence, in my opinion, that it was an old trouble.

I write you thus early so that you may take what action in the matter you deem best, and I would suggest that the best thing to do is send her back to the College at once. I have a strong suspicion that this is not the first time she has "slinked," as you will remember she was dry when we saw her in the field in June, and she would not likely have been let dry so soon if she had been all right. Jersey cows are generally milked to within a month of calving. You probably know there were other cases of abortion last summer at the Model Farm.

Prof. Dean told us the Jersey cow in the stable had aborted, and there were hardly any calves about the place. The fact that the cow had a defective udder if it was not mentioned at the sale I think nullifies the purchase.

For my own part I must say I cannot afford to keep a slinker in my herd. I came through a siege of that sort of thing only two years ago, and I dread it more than small-pox. I shall keep her isolated till I hear from you, which I hope will be very soon. I think if you lay the matter fully before the Minister of Agriculture and the faculty they will at once agree that you ship her back, and that you should not pay freight either way. The only safe place for her is among the fat cattle at the College farm, and that is where she should go.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Yours truly,

J. C. SNELL.

F. W. HODSON, Esq.,  
London, Ont.

On 21st, Mr. Hodson enclosed the above letter, with the following letter, to the Minister :

LONDON, Ont., November 21st, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a copy of a letter received from Mr. Snell on the 18th of November, also the copy of one written a little later though not dated. These letters will explain themselves.

You will remember of me telling you I bought a Jersey cow in Guelph. I knew at the time I bought her I had paid the outside valuation for her. Before bidding on her I made enquiries from Joe Barnett concerning her whether she

was vigorous and healthy, also if she were safe in calf. He gave me to understand he knew very little about her, and referred me to a lad who, he said, had charge of her and milked her. I spoke to him about her, but could find out nothing. Joe intimated to me that he thought they had some trouble with her udder. When I questioned the attendant concerning this he said they had had some bother, but it was all right now. He said the only difficulty was that she gave a large flow of milk at first, and being her first calf one of the quarters had swollen considerably. As I could not get anything satisfactory from the attendants, I went to Prof. Shaw and asked him if the Jersey cow which was offered for sale was all right and healthy in every particular. He assured me she was and that she was a good, fair, average milker and continued to give milk for a long period, and that she would be above the average when fully developed. When she came into the show ring nothing was said to the contrary; she was sold as a sound beast in every particular. I was also given to understand she was due to calve in the course of a week or so.

From Mr. Snell's letter you can see the information given me concerning this particular was incorrect. Though I had a very clear recollection of what Prof. Shaw told me, in order to be sure I had substantial evidence if necessary, I called on a gentleman who was with me when I spoke to Mr. Shaw. I asked him if he remembered the substance of the conversation. He said he did, so if it is necessary I can prove to you the correctness of my statements. I bought this animal in good faith and must trust to your generosity and that of Prof. Mills to do what is fair in the matter. I was asked to buy the cow by a gentleman west of London. When I returned home I told him I had bought her, but if he were willing I would keep her myself; to this he somewhat reluctantly consented.

I am now glad he did not get her as I would much rather lose her myself than have another person bear the loss by any action of mine. We intended, if she had gone along all right, to offer her and probably the calf as a subscription prize, but of course we cannot do anything with her now. If I cannot make some arrangement with the College authorities I will have to have her fattened, but I trust I will have no difficulty in arranging matters satisfactorily. Trusting to hear from you on this matter at your earliest convenience.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Toronto, Ont.

F. W. HODSON.

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These letters, together with a second (the letter following) from Mr. Snell, on 21st, were forwarded by the Minister to Prof. Shaw for his explanation:

LONDON, Ont., November 21st, 1891.

DEAR FRED,—The cow will never be any use to you. It will be a year before she can come into profit if all goes well, and then ten chances to one she will abort again. Then you cannot sell a cow with a defective udder, no matter how well she looks.

I hope for my sake as well as your own you may succeed in getting an order to send her back.

Yours truly,

J. C. SNELL.

And on November 28th, Prof. Shaw wrote as follows :

GUELPH, November 28th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I now write you in reference to the Jersey heifer, "Oakla Belle," sold to F. W. Hodson at the sale last October.

I have made careful enquiry and find that "Oakla Belle" never aborted with us at any time. The only case of abortion of which I remember since coming to this farm was that of the other Jersey cow, as mentioned to you yesterday. This heifer was served March 20th, 1891, by our stock bull "Pogis of Flamborough." You will see from this that she was getting on pretty well toward the completion of her full time.

Mr. Hodson asked me about the cow before the sale. I told him, as nearly as I can remember, that we regarded her as a very rugged cow, but a little inclined to beefiness, and that she was only ordinary as a milk producer. He inquired particularly about her udder. I intimated to him that one teat was blind, or partially so, and that she had been troubled with a swelling in the udder before she got with calf at all.

I have, since seeing you, inquired carefully of Mr. Graham, our milker. He tells me that he got milk out of the affected teat till within a month or two before the drying of the cow, and that the milk obtained was all right, but less in quantity than from the others. She was dried about three weeks before the sale.

These are the exact facts so far as I can remember.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SHAW.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Toronto, Ont.

To the foregoing letter, Mr. Hodson replied on December 1st, as follows :

LONDON, Ont., December 1st, 1891.

DEAR MR. DRYDEN,—Yours of November 30th just to hand. I am very sorry indeed that this cow business has occurred, as I would rather have had the difficulty with anyone else than yourself and the College authorities. I think I have been very badly used and must insist on having the matter put right. The statements made in Prof. Shaw's letter, a copy of which you sent me, are positively untrue. As I wrote you previously, that after trying unsuccessfully to obtain particulars from the attendants I went to Prof. Shaw, supposing he would have no object in lying about the matter. I asked him particularly if the cow was healthy, he told me she was. I intimated that I thought she was not a good milker. He said "she was a good, fair milker for a Jersey," and that he considered when she was fully developed; "she would be above the average." I asked him concerning the udder. He said they had had some trouble in that particular but that it was all right now and said it was caused by her giving a large flow of milk at first as we all may expect with heifers sometimes. He never intimated to me that she had had a blind teat, in fact he intimated to me just the reverse to be the case. I was particular and know when they once abort they are not usually valuable afterwards.

Certainly with one with an affected udder like this I would never try to get anything out of her but beef. Jerseys are different to Shorthorns in this particular, or in fact from any other breed of cows. Mr. Snell is pushing me to take her away. Trusting to hear from you soon and that you will give me definite instructions in this matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. W. HODSON.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN,  
Toronto, Ont.

Prof. Shaw, in his examination, stated that nothing was said publicly when the cow was put up for sale. He admitted he had told Mr. Hodson she was due to calve in the course of two or three weeks, when the fact was she was not due until 20th December—as was known by Prof. Shaw—being fully ten weeks.

His evidence corroborated his statement in the letter of November 28th. He admits that Mr. Snell has a good knowledge of cattle and that his statements could be relied upon. It appears that Mr. Snell's statement as to the cow aborting the second time was afterwards fulfilled.

The facts brought out in the evidence clearly show that the cow should not have been sold as she was, and especially under the circumstances mentioned by Prof. Shaw in his evidence.

TORONTO, December 3rd, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of another letter from Mr. Hodson *re* Jersey cow. You will remember that I sent your statement of the case to him. He now insists that nearly all your statements are incorrect, and some of them he alleges are positively untrue. He claims that he has witnesses who would be able to speak in his behalf. The whole transaction is a most unfortunate one. I have no doubt in my mind that the cow is a defective cow; that she is no good for milk and may be diseased as well. Under these circumstances I do not think it wise to press for the payment of the cow, and I have written to Mr. Hodson stating that the animal may be sent back to the College.

When she arrives I must insist that she be placed in one of the empty boxes in the bull stable, and that on no account is she to be taken to the stable under the barn with the other animals. The herdsman will also receive instructions to have her fed as rapidly as possible and dispose of her for beef.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. SHAW,  
O. A. C., Guelph.

#### *Employment of Drivers.*

Prof. Shaw employed as his horse drivers the following students: His nephew, who died, McCallum, Buchanan, Haight, H. Story, Newman, Carlyle, A. M. Soule, his nephew. He was not authorized to get these students, but Story,

the farm foreman, told him how Prof. Brown managed, and said that the Government paid them, and Prof. Shaw employed them and charged the Government for their services 25 cents per day.

The following evidence was given by Prof. Shaw:

Q. Is it not singular that all these men became opposed to the President and the Minister?

A. I do not think it is singular. It is a fact that almost all the intelligent students in the College having energy and grit took the same view.

Q. All these became bitter enemies?

A. I suppose they were the most intelligent; they usually became my drivers shortly after they came here.

Q. And afterwards they became bitter enemies of the President?

A. I think I am correct in saying that Buchanan, for instance, had taken part in a meeting or was on a committee at the time Mr. Drury requested to meet the students. That was before he drove my horse at all.

Q. He was opposed to the Minister and the President at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. And he is still opposed to them?

A. I suppose so.

Q. They became enemies to the Minister as soon as you turned against him—first Mr. Drury and then Mr. Dryden?

A. I cannot tell exactly their feelings.

Q. They have all expressed them and you have heard their expressions—you know that they are enemies?

A. I took it for granted that they were not favorable.

Q. You took upon yourself to take a student as servant and pay him at the rate of \$91.25 a year from the Government funds without any authority?

A. I took it for granted—I commenced this at the first.

Q. Did you ever speak to the President about it?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Or to any of the Ministers?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Sometimes those students are taken from their classes in order to wait upon you?

A. It has occurred but seldom.

Q. Do you think it was fair to the rest of the students to pick out one and pay him—is that what they were here for?

A. The students have considered it a benefit every time financially.

Dr. Mills gave the following evidence :

Q. Had you any authority to pass the account for the horse driver ?

A. I did not want to appear in a matter of that kind to cramp Prof. Shaw ; but I thought it was a strange thing for him to hire the students in this way without saying anything about it.

Q. Did he interfere with the students by so doing ?

A. They frequently left their classes. They were called upon at all hours and they went.

*The Hiring of A. M. Soule, his nephew, who graduated June, 1893 :*

ARTHUR CURZON : " Last year I asked Prof. Shaw to be hired by the month. He refused on account of the money for student labor being limited. At the same time another student was hired and got in the neighborhood of \$35. He was half the time driving or playing tennis. That was Mr. Soule ; that was last year. Soule was hired for the destruction of weeds ; he was first sent to Mr. Zavitz, and he would not have him, neither would Mr. Story. Mr. Shaw was appointed overseer of highways, and Mr. Soule was employed part of the time for that purpose. I saw him several times playing tennis when he should have been working. Prof. Shaw's son, Rob, said that his father spoke to Soule about not working.

SIDNEY CURZON : " I thought it strange that one should be allowed to work by the month—and he, himself, used to brag that he spent half the time sleeping and got paid for it all the same—that was Mr. Soule."

JAMES LINDLAY : " Last year I spoke to Mr. Story about working on the farm ; he said he would like to hire by the month, but could not. He said that Soule had been hired by the Experimental the year before and had not given satisfaction there ; he was always grumbling with other students, therefore Mr. Zavitz would not have him. He was sent to Mr. Zavitz and to Mr. Story, who would not put his name on the list. Mr. Story said he was going to work under Prof. Shaw, spudding, hoeing, etc. He drove Prof. Shaw's horse last summer, and in the mornings, if anyone wanted the horse, he drove. It sometimes took him nearly all the forenoons, and in the afternoons he would play tennis ; I have seen him more than once. Prof. Shaw hired him. He sent him to Mr. Zavitz, who would not have him, and he kept him himself. Some of the boys were dissatisfied about it—they had to work for seven, eight and ten cents per hour and pay their board out of it. We knew that Soule was a nephew of Prof. Shaw, and it looked funny on that account. I understood that Prof. Shaw knew before Soule started that he had not given satisfaction the year before. When he was working he usually wore gloves in summer time, and the farmers passing along the road asked if this was where we kept the kid glove farmers. I remember Prof. Shaw asking me for information as to how Mr. Soule had been conducting himself during his absence. He said that from reports he had heard, he was not well satisfied with his work. If I remember aright, he said something about being aware that he had not given satisfaction the year before. Prof. Shaw told me he wanted to see me. He asked me about the work of Soule. He said Story had told him he was not well pleased, and had gone home on that account. In September we have to board out. It was not altogether on account of the work that I went, but if I had been hired as Soule was I would have stayed. He told me at the time he

was aware that Mr. Soule did not give good satisfaction the year before. He knew that before Soule started again this last year. Then he said something about how he was paid—so much from the farm and so much for driving the horse. Prof. Shaw said he was sorry he had hired Soule, but that since he had done so he had to give him work for the summer. He knew that between the time he hired him and the time Soule started to work. Prof. Shaw told me last fall that Soule got \$32.50 a month, leaving out what he got for the horse. Prof. Shaw said Soule was hired as a farm hand. If so, why did he board in the College during July and August? Farm hands do not do that. Then he used to come in and brag about having such a slick sleep during the forenoon. A good many hours that Soule was driving the horse were put in in the forenoons and afternoons, during the time for which he was being paid \$32.50 per month. Soule was hired the year before by the month, and was not through his College course."

A. M. SOULE was re-called by Prof. Shaw, in answer to the above evidence, and stated :

"Drove Prof. Shaw's horse. Two-thirds of the time the horse was out it was on Government work, that is, going to the station to meet visitors coming here to see the place; driving visitors about the place and taking them to the station. I received 25c. a day for this. I was employed to drive the horses about the end of June. Prof. Shaw had broken his shoulder. I did make a statement round the College here that I was sleeping when I ought to have been working. I had been out three nights together until twelve o'clock—two nights I had to take men down to the train and the third night I had to go down for Prof. Shaw's daughter. I had to get up at six o'clock in the morning and work hard during the day. I was out in the far corner of the field cutting thistles and it commenced to rain, when I sat down, I think I said I nearly went to sleep. I was under Prof. Shaw's care. I do not claim to justify myself for playing lawn tennis when I was hired here, but I wish to say distinctly that Prof. Shaw did not know anything about that. I remember one case very distinctly, I had to go to the city to meet a train and did not get back till four o'clock. I had to go back at five. I was not justified in playing that game of tennis. At the same time, I would have had to walk three-quarters of a mile to get at my work. Prof. Shaw knew nothing about it. He was not home on one or two occasions he was away two weeks, and during that two weeks the greater part of the lawn tennis playing was going on. I wore gloves when I was engaged spudding. The year before, my hand was calloused, and I thought I would get something to protect my hands. I was hired by the month on the first July at \$32.50. I was also paid additional for the time I drove the horse, and got paid for working on the highway \$13.75. Prof. Shaw paid me from the Municipal Fund, I presume, about October 1st, 1892. For working on the farm and for driving the horse, I received altogether \$91.91 for nearly three month's work. I was paid \$1.25 a day for the time I worked in June. I was under Mr. Story all the time in June, July and August—I was spudding thistles. Prof. Shaw hired me—Mr. Story did not employ me. He said after July there was no more work, but I worked on the farm, in his department, after that date. I paid for my board in the College three dollars a week. I was working in July and August and seven days in September at \$32.50 a month. Prof. Shaw may have spoken to me about my negligence in the farm work, but to the best of my knowledge he did not. The work on the road was done in all the months—some in July, August and September. The bursar's statement when he gives me 7 days in Sept., 12 in June, 26 in July, and 26 in August, is not correct. When I was working on the road I was not getting paid on the farm at the same time."



Mr. STORY, in his evidence, stated :

Q. Was Soule working all the time ?

A. Yes, I guess he was. He was working all the time on the farm or driving Prof. Shaw's horse. I never saw him doing anything on the highway, but I think he told me about some work Prof. Shaw had left him to do on the highway. I never put his name on the book. I gave the bursar a slip, saying he had worked fifty-five days. There was something wrong. Mr. Shaw said I did not give him credit for all the work. He was paid for fifty-five days, and claimed he had worked sixty-six days. Prof. Shaw asked for Soule and Walker, he said they were specially good at spudding. I did not mention to anyone that Soule did not do his work right the year before.

*Professor Shaw's Record Book*

The following 57 entries are taken from the 128 entries made in a record book by Prof. Shaw, commencing 28th November, 1889, and ending 12th June, 1893, and which book is inscribed as follows : " This book is intended to keep a record of various occurrences transpiring at the College and on the farm, prominence being given to those having an official bearing."

November 30th, 1889.—Heard last night through Rob and in other ways that the boys were about to draw up a list of grievances to send to the Cabinet regarding mismanagement of the President, etc., and that they contemplated asking the Central Farmers' Institute to move in the direction of the abolition of January vacation of the College. P. M.—The President interviewed me re the delegations to the Farmers' Institute. At noon, got a note asking me to try and commence lectures to the boys at once, in the mornings, in stables. I replied that I thought it unwise till we were ready to do the feeding properly—kept a copy of this letter to the President. Mr. Hobson called and told me what had been done re the purchase of cattle from Mr. Ellis, of Milton. I said I would write to the latter at once and did so.

December 3rd., 1889.—Mr. Drury, in Toronto, sought an interview to-day, asking me to go to his office—spent two hours with him. He questioned me in reference to many things about the College, and more particularly as to whether he had hampered me in my work. On asking what I thought was the real source of trouble, I replied that I thought it was the internal management.

December 4th.—To-day things running quietly, but was told by Mr. Ellerby that another petition of the students had gone down to Mr. Drury, with a long list of suggestions.

December 9th.—After returning from a Bible Society meeting in Shortreed neighborhood at 10 p.m., was sent for by Mr. Drury in the College, who had had an interview with the young men of the second and third years in reference to matters pertaining ultimately to myself. In the presence of Professor Panton and Professor James, he asked me what really was at the root of the trouble with the young men. I answered that I could only say again what I had said in Toronto, viz.: that I believed it arose from the internal management.

December 10th.—Was called in to an interview with Mr. Drury and the young men this morning at 8 a.m., in the President's office. They, with Mr. Rennie as spokesman, interrogated Mr. Drury and myself regarding many matters relating to my department, particularly in reference to the by-laws, the fall wheat, the barns and the purchasing of stock. It came out in the interview that Mr. Drury had not sent me a copy of the by-laws with the change in them relating

to my department and had not informed me that a change had been made. He promised to send me a copy of the by-laws as soon as he returned to Toronto. He told the young men that there would be full latitude given me in the management of my department. He also asked me to use my influence with the young men to keep order and maintain discipline, which I said I would do.

During the interview, he said to the young men that there never had been any serious difficulty between he and I and that we were on good terms—a statement which he must surely have felt was not true.

December 14th.—Got a letter from Mr. Drury to-day, insinuating that I was in a measure responsible for the insubordination of the young men at the College, and that he felt I was in some measure losing their respect, etc. In talking with Mr. Story shortly after, I asked if he knew how the students got information as to Mr. Drury's mind in reference to the wheat sowing. He replied, Mr. Mills had questioned him regarding the matter in the presence of the students. I asked him to write to Mr. Drury to that effect. The two shorthorn cows from R. Ellis, Milton, came to hand to-right at 8 p.m.

December 20th.—Called twice on Mr. Drury to-day, but he was not in office. Wished to consult him about buying steers in January, by Story, for 1890.

December 24th.—Interviewed President Mills regarding a change of the breakfast hour for the two men assisting in the work of feeding, etc. He proposed that they should board out, which so annoyed me that to some extent I lost temper. I am sorry for this. It was agreed that the breakfast hour should be changed.

February 5th, 1890.—Mr. Drury told me to-day that he could not consent to give me fuel and light along with the salary of two thousand dollars as the other professors claimed that they were entitled to as much. He told me that my salary was just as he had proposed to the Cabinet, although he (Mr. Drury) told me a year ago when I talked with him on the subject that it was the Cabinet which made the arrangement.

February 11th, 1890.—To-day received a letter from Mr. Drury of date February 10th, with the following: "This morning I received a portion of your report, which, after careful perusal, I have returned to the President, with a suggestion which I wish you would discuss with him. As this report appears to have been transmitted directly to me, I may add that all reports should be forwarded through the President."

I went over the report with the President and modified a statement regarding ox-eye daisy in the meadows, also a clause which referred to the fact that in some fields the thistles grew so quickly that we could only cut off the tops with the scythe and had to cut the grain green that was growing there. I also changed a clause in which I had said that during the present year we purpose "clearing eighty five acres, all of which was foul with thistles." The President said that my statements were perfectly true; but that it would give the Government away too badly to let it go as it was.

May 29th, 1891.—President Mills to-day hired Mr. Sleightholm for \$1.25 to spread ashes. We were trying to hire him at the same time at ordinary student wages.

July 16th, 1891.—President Mills has taken more than one hundred posts from our pile to build a fence east of the garden along the lane. He did this without consulting me. The result is that our supply is now short for the Brock road.

September 26th, 1891.—A picnic came from Embro and neighborhood to-day, numbering more than 100 persons. No one in my department was informed of their coming nor was anything said to me about them by the President from first to last.

February 18th, 1892.—Hon. Mr. Dryden visited the College to-day. Went through the barns and looked at the stock with Mr. Barnett. I got no word as to his being present. Mr. Barnett told him, in answer to a question from Mr. D. as to what was wrong with the sheep, "that if he came oftener he would not need to ask that question, but would easily see for himself." In conversation of an incidental kind, I got this information from Mr. Yuill.

February 19th, 1892.—To-day I asked Mr. Barnett what was wrong with the sheep, they were looking so badly. He told me, in reply, "that is the question, what is wrong with them." I said, "is there anything else that you would like to feed them, for if there was, I would get it for him;" he said there was nothing. I then said, would he suggest no change; he said that it might be well to order some oilcake for the lambs when they came and the ewes after that season. I said I would get it.

May 12th, 1892.—Mr. Dryden visited the College to-day; spent much time with the cattleman, Mr. Barnett, but almost none with me.

May 13th, 1892.—Mr. Dryden spent much time with the cattleman to-day before taking the 8.50 a.m. train for Toronto, but none with me.

May 17th, 1892.—Mr. Dryden spent the day with Mr. Bruce, from Scotland. He never once asked me to go with him to attend to any departments, although he apparently visited them all.

May 18th, 1892.—Was told by Mr. to-day that Mr. Rawlings, of Forest, told him that I had not been giving the lambs fair treatment, and that he, Mr. Rawlings, had got that information from Mr. Dryden.

October 4th, 1892.—Mr. Putnam came in neither yesterday nor to-day to take letters.

October 6th, 1892.—Mr. Putnam did not come to take the letters to-day.

October 11th, 1892.—President Mills tells Story that he must have Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Wooley as specialists helping the carpenter, in the face of Mr. Story's remonstrance. His argument is that he must have them or we must do away with all special labor. This would trouble us exceedingly, but there is no special reason in his case, as Mr. McIntosh could claim special workers just as well.

October 13th, 1892.—To-day the Advisory Board sent for me before noon and talked the matter over of the removal of my horse from the stable behind the College. I explained to them that there was ample room for the horse, and that if my conveyance was in the way I would keep it in the implement house. They all said that that was reasonable, without a dissenting voice. After dinner, I requested an interview with Mr. Donaldson. He told me that it was then about decided that a stable would be built for my horse behind Mr. Story's office (a very out of the way place indeed), but did not give any reasons. I noticed the President was one of the company when I requested the interview with Mr. Donaldson.

October 17th, 1892.—Mr. Putnam did not come to-day to take my letters at all.

October 26th, 1892.—Telegraphed as follows to the Hon. John Dryden, on the morning of the 24th, to Toronto, "Will I advertise sale in agricultural papers in November?" No answer yet to this telegram.

November 17th, 1892.—Mr. Putnam did not come to take any letters to-day. I was in my office the forenoon, the usual time for taking letters. In the afternoon have to be out almost every day. Would about as soon be without any assistance of this kind—it is so precarious to depend on—indeed rather as I am credited by the department in this way with getting assistance which I really do not get. It is fair to Mr. Putnam to add that he came in and took notes after the above was written.

November 17th, 1892.—Counselled with the President, Mr. Mills, this morning as to the sale of three grade steers. He said we might do as we thought best. I told him that we had an offer of 4.4 cents per pound from Leaman, of Halifax. He said to sell them, if we desired to do so.

November 30th, 1892.—Mr. J. E. Story tells me to-day that in the Bursar's office he was shown a letter by the Bursar from the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Sproule, to the effect that the dairy accounts had been returned to the amount of \$700, odd dollars, which had been expended in excess of the appropriation.

December 7th, 1892.—To-day Mr. Putnam came to take letters; these were the first since November 12th, owing to a hurt to Mr. Putnam's shoulder. The interval was extraordinarily busy getting ready for the sale.

December 7th, 1892.—Sent first instalment of Annual Report to President Mills to be sent to Toronto.

December 7th, 1892.—Sent in all eight sketches of the weeds to Prof. James to-day.

December 8th, 1892.—No mail came to-day till near 4 p.m., every officer of the institution running three or four times in the interval to see if the mail had come. No mail at all brought this morning; very often no mail comes at noon till half past twelve, nor at night until half past six, which causes all the officers and workmen, or at least many of them, an extra trip to get the mail, and just because it seems good and convenient to James Mills, M.A., LL.D., to have it so.

December 9th, 1892.—Mr. Zavitz to-day asked Prof. James for bulletins on rape and got but 12 copies.

January 26th, 1893.—Yesterday went to Toronto to see if the Hon. J. Dryden would allow me to engage a young lad for my office, named Walsh, who can write shorthand and who also can typewrite. I said to him my work was accumulating so that I could not do it rightly without help, that letters were lying unanswered, and that people were clamoring for pedigrees which I could not get time to make out. I told him I could, I believed, get Mr. Walsh, who would answer my purpose, and that the outlay would not be more than \$200 a year and the cost of a typewriter, which would not be more, probably, than \$100. He told me, in reply, that if he granted me assistance of this kind, he must grant the same to other officers of the staff in due time, and it was an absolute necessity to keep down expenses. I said to him I could give more time to important work if relieved of much detail work, which an office hand could do just as well. I also said to him that I was giving the Government virtually every day in the year from 7 a.m. and often earlier until 10 p.m. He said those were too long hours, but still refused to give me authority to engage the lad or to buy the typewriter. He said something vague at the same time about giving the matter his attention in future.

February 18th, 1893.—The Hon. John Dryden visited the College to-day. He delivered an address to the students at the dairy. In the course of the address he commented on the live stock experimental work which had been done at the institution. He intimated that some of it did not meet with his approval. He instanced the cases of steers chosen for experiment. He said a price was put upon them arbitrarily at the commencement, and at the close they were sold for a higher price than other people could get for them, and on this basis the profit was reckoned. He intimated that it would be easy to pick holes in such experiments. This information was obtained from W. L. Carlyle, who was there at the meeting. Mr. Dryden had his stenographer with him, who was apparently engaged in taking down the address. The next day it came out in the *Toronto Mail* and other papers, but these allusions did not appear in it.

February 19th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam never came to-day to take letters, although every mail is bringing them in in very large numbers.

February 20th, 1893.—Yesterday Mr. Mills sent a student, Mr. Hay, to say to me that they would want a horse from us to-morrow and every week (two days) until the milk was all drawn for the Dairy School. I told Mr. Hay that I did not like to do business on Sunday, but that on the morrow, I would give the matter attention.

February 21st, 1893.—Mr. Putnam came to take letters to-day. One given him on a matter of some importance to the Secretary of Agriculture in the United States was brought to me for signature to-day, though given to him on the 18th inst.

February 21st, 1893.—I went this evening to see Mr. Mills in reference to his request of Sabbath evening that I should furnish a horse from our department to gather milk from the dairy school. I said that all our idle horses had not been fed for such work, and that all but two or three were too heavy for it, and that I thought the principle not a good one which asked horses from men who are regularly using them to put them in the hands of a strange driver. I added that I thought under the circumstances serious injury would come to our departments in more ways than one if thus called upon. Mr. Mills said that in cases of emergency it was perfectly legitimate to take horses from their regular drivers. In answer to my question as to whether Mr. Dryden said that we should furnish a horse two days in the week, he said "no," but that Mr. D. "gave it as his opinion that we should."

February 22nd, 1893.—Mr. Story informs me this morning that "old Fred," our farm horse loaned to the dairy department yesterday to gather milk, came home so worn out that he thought best to send for Dr. Reid. In conversation to-day, Dr. Reid told me that it was doubtful if "old Fred" would live, and that his illness had been caused by the outrageous work of yesterday in gathering milk in his unhardened condition.

February 24th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam did not come to take letters this forenoon, but I went over to the President's office with them in the afternoon.

March 2nd.—Mr. Putnam did not come to take letters to-day at all. I left word for him to come in the evening, but he excused himself on the ground of College duties.

March 20th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam did not come to take letters this forenoon. I went for him after dinner. He did not stay to take all my letters—said he could not. I went over to his office later and gave him the balance.

April 10th, 1893.—Noticed in the Estimates to-day that Prof. Dean's salary was being advanced \$100, and yet the students of the second year have refused to take his lectures, and those of the other years do so reluctantly.

April 11th, 1893.—Mr. Keough complained to me yesterday that the two dogs which had been lying in his orchard were still lying along the road unburied, and he wished me as road master to see to it that they were removed. I called the attention of the President to the matter to-day. He coolly said I had better get some one to bury them, though one was the property of his own son and the other belonged to Mr. Harrison in the garden department and subject to his control.

April 27th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam did not come at all to take letters.

April 29th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam did not come to-day to take letters until I sent for him about 4 p.m.

May 11th, 1893.—This afternoon the Presbyterian Synod visited the College. Mr. Mills did not let me know that they were coming and gave me no word when they were here.

May 30th, 1893.—I had been in the habit of conducting special lectures in the evening to first year students. I had one announced for the evening of the 30th. President Mills knew that such was the case, that is to say, he knew that I was giving those extra lectures right along to third year students. Without advising me in any way, he (the President) announced that he would lecture that evening to these students.

May 31st, 1893.—I had told some of the students, in answer to their inquiries of me, that I understood students would not get cash refunded to them at the end of the term, if their credits exceeded their dues in the College, but that the balance would be credited against the next year's term. I conferred with the President about this. He said that the balance due the students would be refunded to them to the amount of their deposit for the term if that were necessary. I asked him to state this to the class next morning at roll call, and added that if he would oblige me thus he would confer a favor. I was a little late next morning at roll call. The President, observing this, took the opportunity before the roll was called to harangue the boys in reference to lies that some busybody had been circulating about student work and refunds for the same. It had been the inviolable custom previously for the President to offer remarks or make statements after the roll call and not before. The moment I put in an appearance the address of the manly President was drawn to a close.

May 30th, 1893.—Mr. Thos. Gibson, the assistant feeder, came in to-night and complained that Mr. Barnett was taking things easy and putting the drudge work all on him. This matter, he said, had been going on for a long time, but that he did not want to complain or he would have mentioned the matter sooner.

June 1st, 1893.—No mail to-night. There were games this p.m. at the College in which the mail carrier, John Hohenadel, was somewhat interested. Because of this the business of the College had to stand still, and everyone connected with it go without the evening mail. The mail man often comes up so early in the evening that a part of the mail is if the President's family wants special waiting on.

June 2nd, 1893.—As the mail did not come last night my correspondence did not come to hand, so that the secretary, Mr. Putnam, would have been of no use in answering the same had he come at the usual hour, 11 a.m. I told him so. We then arranged that he should come in the evening, and set the hour. He has not come, and as to-morrow a.m. takes me out of office, it being Saturday, my mail must go unanswered.

June 3rd, 1893.—On the evening of 31st May I called on the President to arrange about the ploughing examination. Some of the students were present by special appointment of theirs. We made it clear to the President that, although the students were getting the usual amount of instruction in ploughing, that it was not sufficient to make good ploughmen of those who previously had had no practice, and therefore it might be well under the circumstances to dispense with the examination. It was finally agreed, however, to hold it. Later the same day Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McCallum called on the President to confer with him further. They mentioned that they did not consider the amount of instruction sufficient to justify holding an examination, or words to that effect. The President asked of them a written statement. They began at once to see the hand of the ensnarer and did not give him one. He left the next day for Toronto on his way to Owen Sound, and he wrote the following letter to Mr. Ferguson :

TORONTO, June 1, 1893.

DEAR MR. FERGUSON,—I came here to-day on my way to Owen Sound to see the Minister, but he is not here. He is at home in Ontario county. Not having received any statement about plowing, I may say that I saw Prof. Shaw last night after you and Mr. McCallum left my office, and, after talking the matter over, we finally decided to reduce the maximum of marks in plowing and require 80 each in order to meet to some extent the case of those who complained so strongly of not having received anything like proper instruction in their subjects.

Yours truly,

JAS. MILLS.

To J. J. FERGUSON,  
Agricultural College, Guelph.

June 5th, 1893.—John McMillan, M.P., of Constance, in conversation with Johnston E. Story, the farm foreman, at Montreal, in the Exchange Hotel, Montreal (Point St. Charles) used the following language: "God, Story, Prof. Shaw has been at the bottom of other things, and it leads me to believe that he has been at the bottom of this present riot." He (Mr. McMillan) referred to the charges which the Opposition were urging in Parliament in Toronto over the College and things appertaining thereto. He also said, when speaking of the roads made about the College, that "he (Mr. McMillan) could make the roads with less labor." The above conversation with Mr. McMillan took place on May 9th, 1893, and was told to me on the date which introduces this paragraph.

June 8th, 1893.—The County Council visited the College to-day in a body. They arrived about 3 p.m., were taken in charge by the President, and lunched by him before they went away. I was working just behind his horse stable and on the way to the experimental and within a stone's throw of the College. It was only by seeing them that I knew they had arrived. I was simply ignored by him in the matter throughout—was not sent for and of course not asked to lunch with them.

June 10th, 1893.—Mr. Putnam took no letters from me to-day. He was away at football match at Seaforth.

June 10th, 1893.—President Mills met a delegation of agriculturists from Britain in the forenoon. He then brought them up to the College and lunched them without letting me know that they were here. He then sent word to me in the afternoon to come and meet them. This was after I had made certain

arrangements with a number of boys to do a certain piece of work which was urgent, more especially in view of examinations coming off on the 12th (Monday). I did not go.

June 10th, 1893.—The public press stated to-day that H. Story, S. Curzon and E. Eaton had failed in their examinations in drawing and would be required to take supplementals, and that J. A. S. Burns had failed in his examination in Latin. The same evening Prof. Shuttleworth, in talking of the results of the examination with Mr. Story, the farm foreman, said that "It always reflected on the teacher when students failed." This remark seemed a little strange when taken in connection with the fact that three of the four who failed did so in the subject of drawing, a subject taught by Mr. Sharman, one of the ablest teachers at the College, but one who was known to be in sympathy with the boys who were lifting up their heads against hydra-headed oppression.

June 12th, 1893.—Mr. J. A. B. Sleightholm, B.S.A., of Humber, visited the College May 24th. He met the Bursar at the door of the College and talked with him for a short time. The President, who had been lingering around the door, then took the Bursar severely to task as to the purport of the conversation, and more than insinuated to the Bursar that the conversation had been about him (the President). The President added, moreover, that he couldn't see how it was the graduates were always talking against him. This information was conveyed to me by Mr. Story, the foreman, on the date mentioned above. The Bursar was his informant.

In referring to the memoranda written by him in his book of record; and which he declined to produce, until advised by his counsel to do so, Professor Shaw said he took a note of the times Mr. Putnam did not call to take his letters. He was asked if he took a note for investigating the matter—he replied, "I would not say that. I thought it might be of use. I thought trouble might arise."

Q. In what way?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. You had some object in view—what was it, in this case?

A. I do not think it would be easy for me to give the objects.

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Upon the Commissioners announcing that there was no more evidence to be taken, Professor Shaw handed in the following letter:

GUELPH, 6th July, 1893.

John WINCHESTER, Esq., Chairman Royal Commission, *re* investigation of matters pertaining to the Agricultural College.

DEAR SIR,—At the outset of this investigation, as you know, the Commission sat in Toronto, for at least a part of two days, before I had received any intimation from your Commission that an investigation would be held.

During the aforementioned days I am credibly informed that my work and department as Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent at this Station were made the subject of most careful scrutiny by your Commission. Dr. Mills, whose conduct is also the subject of investigation, was allowed to be present from the first.



Furthermore, I have sufficient evidence to lead me to believe that he (Dr. Mills) had been apprized of the intention to hold an investigation some considerable time before the work of investigating was entered upon by your Commission. He had, therefore, ample time given him to prepare his defence, a privilege which was not accorded to me, although my work and department have been made the subject of at least equally careful scrutiny, by your Commission.

I therefore ask the privilege from your Commission at this stage to record my protest against the unfairness and discrimination manifested by the Commission in opening and conducting an investigation as stated above.

On the ground of Anglo-Saxon fair play, I ask it, and, in the interests of truth and justice, I ask it.

Trusting, therefore, that this letter will be entered along with the minutes taken during the investigation,

I have the honor to be,  
Yours respectfully,

THOMAS SHAW.

Whereupon the following took place :

Q. Wherein have you been unfairly or unjustly treated or prevented from giving all the evidence you desired to give.

A. I claim that I was unjustly treated in the investigation commencing its work in Toronto and taking evidence against me, for at least part of two days, without my having been apprized of the investigation.

Q. Was there any charge made against you that the Commission was directed to inquire into ?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. Did you know of any charge made against you, that the Commissioners were required to investigate ?

A. I did not know of any.

Q. Did the Commissioners not tell you that there was no charge made against you, in the first place ?

A. But they sought evidence that would implicate me.

Q. I beg your pardon—they did not—they told you the moment they came here that the evidence taken in Toronto was taken there for the purpose of preventing expense. The young men were there on their way home—some to the North-west and elsewhere ; that Dr. Mills was not invited there and was not there from the very first.

A. President Mills was there part of two days.

Q. But not from the first—you could have been there, it was an open investigation—your son was there from the very first. Is there any evidence you wished to call that you have been prevented from calling ?

A. No.

Q. If there is, we will hear it. Is there any other evidence you wish to give ?

A. No, sir.

## CONDUCT OF MR. H. B. SHARMAN.

With respect to the conduct of H. B. Sharman, B.S.A., Assistant Chemist, the following appears in and has been taken from the evidence:

ROBERT HARCOURT: In referring to two letters he had written to the press contradicting a statement made by Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., in the Legislature, said, "I did not mean the letter to be taken up in the way it was—the statement was made in the newspaper that we had asked for Mr. Hunt's removal within two years. I meant simply to say we had not done so within that time. I did not intend to deny the statement. I was talking to Mr. Sharman after dinner that day, he said, 'There is a thing Mr. Hunt can't do himself.'"

Q. Then Mr. Sharman suggested it to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Otherwise you would not have troubled about it?

A. I was thinking about it, but I did not think seriously about it till I saw Mr. Hunt's denial of the part calling him a traitor. In conversation with Mr. Sharman afterwards this was mentioned, and he suggested that I might do that. I showed the letter to Mr. Sharman before sending it to the papers; he corrected it. I was one of the students interested in the petition against Mr. McCrae.

Professor SHUTTLEWORTH, in his examination, stated: "I saw Sharman in the laboratory with Harcourt a day after Mr. Awrey's remarks in the Legislature. I was in the adjoining room. Sharman said; 'it matters not one iota whether that petition was sent two years ago or not.' They spent about half an hour there. The next day Harcourt came in again and spent another half hour. Next Mr. Harcourt's letter appeared in the paper. I thought then that the letter was being talked over."

In reference to the above, Mr. Sharman, in his examination, stated: "Harcourt's evidence as to my speaking to him with reference to the letter to the papers is correct. I revised both his letters. I was responsible for both of them. It was in consequence of my great intimacy with Hunt that I considered him at all."

R. HARCOURT also stated: "I desire to make a statement in reference to the examination of yesterday. I answered one question in a way that I could not allow to stand as an honest man; it was as to my conversation with Mr. Sharman on the McCrae question. I said no, but I did have conversations with him, and I thought I should make it straight with you. The first talk we had was one night when Sharman came up to my room and the McCrae matter was mentioned. He knew nothing about it. I was telling him of some of the facts. That was all at that time. That was at the beginning of the trouble. The tenor of the conversation was that if Mr. McCrae was not giving satisfaction, as was apparent, the boys were quite right in going on with the petition against him—not their petition but their working against him. . . .

Q. Did Mr. Sharman take any active part with the students after they had been in Toronto?

A. Well, this advising that I was speaking about was after that, while the investigation was going on.

Q. He was urging the boys to go on with their agitation to remove Mr. McCrae?

A. He said to me that as a student he was doing that. Those were the words. I do not think he ever said he wanted him dismissed. What he spoke of was the investigation. I do not think that he was strongly in favor of it.

Q. He wanted the boys to continue their petition for Mr. McCrae's removal?

A. Yes; he thought the investigation would be partial, being appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

With reference to the above Mr. Sharman stated: "It is not true what Mr. Harcourt says, that I told him that I was urging the students to go on and remove Mr. McCrae. I did nothing approaching that. What I said was the opposite. The question was one of investigation, not of removal. I did not say anything to indicate the investigation would be partial. Mr. Harcourt evidently has been under some mistake. I did not advise with Harcourt nor advise him. There are some points it seems in which it is impossible to make myself and Mr. Harcourt agree."

Mr. J. A. STEAD BURNS, referring to the inquiry with reference to Mr. McCrae, stated: "I spoke to Mr. Sharman about the matter. If we could not have a lawyer we wanted one of the students, and I was talking of the best man to have. He advised that I should go myself. He said I would be allowed to hear the evidence given and probably to ask questions to bring out any evidence, but that one's powers were limited. He told me that he wanted an investigation to clear himself of the charges made against him. (It was stated that Mr. David McCrae had said that Sharman had instructed the students to petition against his son.) He outlined the conduct of the students so far as I have said, that we should go to the Minister and that if we did not succeed we should apply to the other members of the Council. We followed this course."

Professor SHUTTLEWORTH, in his evidence, referring to a conversation in the Chemical Laboratory about the McCrae matter, stated: "Prof. Shaw had said that when a teacher fails to keep the confidence of the students, to have the respect of the students, that teacher should leave. I said I was not prepared to say that. I said that Mr. McCrae came here under great disadvantages; he is unpopular with the students; that probably in time he will overcome that difficulty. I gave an instance—Mr. Hunt's unpopularity at first and his great popularity at last. Sharman, who came in while we were talking, said the cases were altogether different. The class of students who object to Mr. McCrae is altogether different to those who objected to Mr. Hunt, and I think he asked me if that is not the case. The discussion became heated, and something was brought up about President Mills. Sharman called him a liar. I said, 'Sharman, I cannot stand that in my office without reproving you.' He said, 'Mills is a liar and I can prove it.' I asked for his proof and he gave me two cases. I said, 'I have been a long time in the College and I cannot believe he is a liar until I find it out.' One of the cases he referred to was the interpretation of the telegram, and the other was that President Mills said that he did not know what side some of the students were on, and Sharman said Dr. Mills was false there because he knew perfectly well which side they were on. Sharman is my assistant in the laboratory, and a number of students came to him frequently during the McCrae trouble. Mr. Newman in particular came so frequently that it roused my suspicions. Mr. Bell came. After Easter Mr. Newman, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Burns came more frequently and Mr. Macfie occasionally. Soule still used to come in just occasionally. The students who were appointed on the committee were the ones always to come. They had no business there excepting Ferguson, who came to us every afternoon and worked with Mr. Sharman. I once said to Sharman that I thought the officers should not take the students into their confidence when talking College difficulties. I remember a remark made by Sharman that the students were tired of meetings and should hold no more meetings, but six or eight of them should work secretly together

in the matter. Newman went down into where Sharman was working in the laboratory, and the reason I wished to remember it was that the visits were so frequent that I thought it to be my duty to report to the President what was taking place in the laboratory. I was told by the President that the Commission would certainly require evidence of this matter. And another thing, apart from everything else, I was desirous of knowing what was in the wind, and I impressed that conversation upon my mind for the purpose of giving that as an example. I heard Sharman say, 'Did you have a meeting last night?' and Newman said, 'The boys are tired of meeting,' and then Sharman said, 'Don't hold any more meetings—do the work amongst eight of you.' This was between James' visit and the investigation. Newman went out and Prof. Shaw and Sharman had a conversation. I scarcely heard anything Prof. Shaw said, but Mr. Sharman spoke in a loud tone and that is how I heard it. The first sentence was, 'Did you see the Toronto papers?' I could not hear the answer. The next was, 'Could they be registered without taking prizes?' The next sentence was, 'Are those answers going to be taken as final?' Mr. Sharman said, 'Oh, no.' The next sentence was, 'Have the men backbone?' The next was—Sharman said, 'Keep at it.' Prof. Shaw said, 'Yes, yes.' I think Prof. Shaw was reciting or reading something to him, and Mr. Sharman said, 'I sent two there.' He did send two letters that morning to Mr. Hunt, and I posted them. The day Prof. James came up he came in and asked Mr. Ferguson to meet in the evening with the others. Just as Mr. Ferguson was leaving Mr. Sharman said to him, 'State your case exhaustively.'"

C. M. MACFIE stated: "I had a conversation once or twice with Mr. Sharman. I was in the library one day and Mr. Sharman was stating to me a few things regarding the matter. He said that many students had come to him from the time Mr. McCrae had been appointed and had complained about Mr. McCrae's inability to teach. Mr. Sharman told me he had put them off on several occasions. He said that he did not want to be a party to anything that would lead the students to take action. He said he had been accused of being at the bottom of the whole affair. Now, he had been so accused he said it was not his duty to keep perfectly quiet about it, but he had to vindicate his own position. He then described to me how the appointment was made. He said he was the first to know of Mr. Hunt's resignation and had not the least idea of applying for it. He was in Toronto at the time, and when he returned the President, I think, had asked him to apply for the position. Two of the third year students were in the city one day and, I think, met Major Davidson, and he said to them, 'You fellows want to get McCrae into this position; he will be a good man to have in connection with the battery.' I think he held an office in that connection. Coming up one of the students thought that Mr. Sharman might want the position, and he came over and proposed to Mr. Sharman to apply for it. Then he was active in getting up the petition presented to the Minister for Mr. Sharman's appointment. I think he told me that Mr. David McCrae had accused him of being at the foundation of the charges against Mr. John McCrae. Mr. Sharman told me that this was the first intimation he had of the action being taken by the students. We had two or three conversations in the laboratory. I have described the substance of one. Another was about the way that Mr. James received us, and that I thought we were going to have fair play. I think he wanted to know what line we were going to pursue when the investigation came. I think I told him."

Q. Did you tell Mr. Sharman that you were wanting the dismissal of Mr. McCrae?

A. Mr. Sharman knew that before I was talking to him.

Q. Did he not tell you that if Mr. McCrae was not giving satisfaction the boys were quite right in going on with the petition against him—were not those the words ?

A. I think that was the tenor of his words.

Q. When did he make such a statement ?

A. I will not say whether on that occasion or not.

Q. Well, on any occasion ?

A. I think he did either at that time or at a later time.

Q. What was the conversation about ?

A. About general matters concerning the investigation. I think he wanted to see the students successful. That is not what he said, but I think I could draw that from what he did say.

Q. The result of what he said was that he was desirous of seeing the students successful in having Mr. McCrae removed ?

A. That is the impression I had. I think I heard that from another student, not from Mr. Sharman.

Q. He wanted the boys to continue petitioning for McCrae's removal ?

A. It strikes me that someone told me that.

Q. Did he say that the investigation would be partial and that he did not want it ?

A. He said that if he were in the students' place he would try to have the witnesses put upon oath before the Commission. I told him we intended to do that if possible. He told us to make out a statement of the students according to the examination lists to show who were on the proficiency lists among the satisfied and the dissatisfied ones. That the investigation be conducted after four o'clock in order that the third year students might give evidence without interference with their examinations, and that Mr. Burns might be counsel. He suggested to me the names of certain witnesses from the different years—Robert Shaw, Beckett, Soule, Burns, Story, Harcourt, Bell. I think that was all the third year men. In the second year, Ferguson, Atkinson, McCallum—these were the first three on the proficiency list. In the first year there were myself, Newnan and Comfort.

Q. Did he suggest the witnesses for the defence ?

A. Yes, one—Mr. Kennedy. He said it would be best to ask to have him called for the defence because he thought that his evidence would assist the prosecution.

Q. Did Mr. Sharman tell you that ?

A. Yes, he suggested that.

Q. You say that he suggested that you call Mr. Kennedy as a witness in behalf of Mr. McCrae when he knew he would prove a better witness on behalf of the prosecution and so stated to you—was that honorable ?

A. (No answer.)

A. He suggested that we question the Commissioners as to the relative value they would place upon what they saw of Mr. McCrae's teaching and what they heard in the evidence. That was all the second conversation.

J. FERGUSON: We discussed the McCrae trouble with Sharman before Mr James came up to the College and after we went to Toronto. The substance of the conversation was that in Mr. Sharman's opinion the boys were right in the course they had taken. I think it likely, he said, that the investigation was a partial one. He said that knowing the men with whom we had to deal we had better be careful—he referred to the Minister, Mr. James, Mr. McCrae and Mr. McCrae's father.

On the day of the investigation I was lying on the grass and Mr. Sharman passed. I said I thought it was a gone case. He said something to the effect that that was what he expected.

Sharman said we were right in demanding a stenographer, a counsel, and to have the evidence taken under oath.

He said it was a glorious sight to see the Commissioners start off for Toronto without doing anything. I do not think that Mr. Sharman gloried in the fact that the Commissioners were going home to Toronto without doing anything; I think he felt that looking at it from the student standpoint, it was a fine thing for us. He said he would not go surety for the veracity of the President's word on all occasions. At a meeting the third year decided they would go in with us, even though they were through with Mr. McCrae, and have their names sent in to show whose side they were on. They went into the President's office and they came out without doing so. Prof. Shaw said he was sorry to find they had not strong minds of their own.

I was no longer than 15 minutes in conversation with Prof. Shaw at the time referred to by Kennedy.

Mr. SHARMAN, in his evidence as to the above, stated as follows: "I knew that the students had decided not to take McCrae's lectures; that the president had told him so; that they had gone to Toronto to see the Minister; that they expected an investigation. Some of the conversation I got from the students. The first I heard of it was about a week after it commenced. Newman was the first who told me about the matter. There were other students spoke to me while working in the laboratory. I did not advise them. I did not speak to any from first to last; they spoke to me. I was at no meeting of the students whatever, and no committee whatever, I knew what they were doing. I don't think I encouraged them. The substance of all that I have said was that if you followed those lines you would be following lines that would reveal the truth; the lines that were suggested and stated by Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Macfie is correct in his evidence as to going over the line of attack with me. I was not the originator. Of course it does not matter. I would just as soon have originated it as agreed to it. One of the points discussed was as to who was to give evidence. I told them I thought they were entitled to employ counsel and a stenographer, and that these privileges would probably be granted to them; that I regarded them as just. And they would probably be allowed at the investigation. I gave them the following words of encouragement: 'Keep up your courage; acquit you like men; be sure you are right then go ahead; but be sure you are right.' I had a good deal of feeling in the McCrae matter. I felt that I had been unjustly charged and that it had done me a great deal of damage. I cannot recollect making any distinct statement advising them to go to work in a secret way, or that their object would yet be defeated. Quite probable what Mr. Ferguson said I said to him on the day of the investigation was quite true. I never said it was a glorious sight to see the investigators go home. Mr. Ferguson was decidedly mistaken in that. These words were said by Mr. Ferguson to me. I did not agree with those words at all. I would likely have said it was about what

would be expected. If I said that, I meant that I had seen petitions and student movements during the ten years I was here and felt quite confident unless they were absolutely and clearly right, there was not the slightest chance of success. Rightly or wrongly there is no question in my mind that the mass of the students every year have a feeling that President Mills is not a true man, and that Prof. Shaw is. My own feeling, the impression which the President makes on me is and has been the same over and over, and always has been, that he is not a true man. Ferguson, one of the students, said that he found the President to be false. He said, 'He is out and out false.' I said, 'Ferguson, I have known the President to be mistaken the same way in the past.' It was about the interpretation of the telegram. The evidence upon which I based my statement that Dr. Mills was not a true man, is the evidence which Prof. Hunt gave, and which he told me previously. Prof. Hunt and I are one. He is almost myself. I will say I counselled with the students about the McCrae matter."

As to Mr. Sharman's connection with the register of ex-students, the following evidence was given :

L. G. BELL stated that he had charge of the register containing the names of ex-students ; that he lent it to Mr. Sharman, and afterwards, when he asked him for it, he said it would be back in a day or two. He then asked him where it was. Sharman said he had better not know. Witness stated that he did not tell the President he had given it to Sharman, because he had promised not to tell ; that Sharman asked him indirectly, through one of the other students, not to tell. When speaking to Sharman, he told him he had not told anyone, when Sharman said, "That is right, don't tell anyone."

With reference to the above Mr. Sharman said : "Mr. Hunt wrote to me asking me to send the register of the graduates to Mr. Morgan, which I did. I got it from Mr. Bell and sent it to Mr. Morgan by express."

"Afterwards Bell told me that Putnam (the President's Secretary) asked him for the register to send reports to the graduates of the College. I told him that I could not give it. I supposed that I would get it almost any time I would give it to him as soon as I got it. Moreover, I told him that I wished him not to say to Putnam that I had got the book. I told him that because I expected if it became known that I had got the book and it was in my possession, and had been for some time, it would be surmised or supposed that I had something to do with it, and that I was the prime mover in the efforts to have an investigation. I told him to keep quiet. I did not tell him the President had no business with the book. I did not tell him it was better for him not to know where it was. When they came for the book I kept secret about it, but previously I did not."

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#### CONDUCT OF J. E. STORY.

With respect to the conduct of J. E. Story, Farm Foreman, the following appears in the evidence taken :

J. FERGUSON : "Story told me in one instance that he would not be here very long if the President had control of the farm. He said that Prof. Shaw was being hampered in his work, and that it was a crying shame that the cattleman should be retained in direct opposition to the wishes of Prof. Shaw. On the day

the members of the Legislature visited here I had a conversation with Mr. Story about showing them round. Mr. McLenaghan, our member, inquired where I was. Story said, if it came up in conversation, just let him know how this lack of harmony stood. I did speak to him about it. He was asking me how Prof. Shaw was getting along. Story has informed me that the President was desirous of obtaining control of the farm."

K. McNAUGHTON, Student: "While we were putting up the silo, I was talking to Story, and he said the President was very foolish to put up so large a silo with only three acres of corn. A day or two afterwards some one mentioned it to the President. The President said we will see about getting more corn than that. Story said that he would not get the corn from them, and would only have three acres. I went home, and when I came back the silo was nearly full. I understood from Story afterwards that he gave him half the corn, and was dissatisfied at the way he was credited for it. He said that the farm was credited in the labor, but in such a way that the public would not understand it—or something to that effect. I rode up from the station with Prof. Shaw and Mr. Story. It appears that the liquid manure pipes used to be kept in working order by the other cattlemen, and Story was telling Prof. Shaw that they were not working owing to the carelessness of the cattleman. I think Prof. Shaw asked Story to be sure that such was the case."

ROBERT McMORDIE, Student: "I think I know of an instance between Mr. Story and the President. Kennedy had not been attending work for two weeks before the examinations, and Story had fined him. He got tired of that because, he said, the President had been removing fines. Mr. Story said he informed Prof. Shaw about it, and Prof. Shaw told him to strike Kennedy's name off the list. It was struck off."

Mr. KENNEDY: "President Mills did not remit any fines for me this term. I never asked the remission of any. I am not aware that my name was struck off the work list. The only case I remember quitting work was one afternoon I went down town to get a cheque cashed. The President saw me and asked me what I was doing. I told him. He said that was not right."

Story, in answer to the above, stated: "I think I fined Kennedy several times. I did not say to McMordie that Kennedy had his fine remitted. I said to McMordie; 'will you take his place; Kennedy is not here to-day.' He said, 'why don't you fine him?' I said I had quit fining him. The boys laughed at it. I never knew many instances of fines being remitted without my consent. I spoke of Rice to McMordie and not of Kennedy. I do not know of any other whose fine was remitted. I based the statement I made to McMordie on this single instance of Rice. I did not stop fining, but I did to a large extent; I did not fine so much."

C. M. MACFIE was working in Prof. Shaw's office about the time the estimates were being sent down to Toronto. "A few days before, Mr. Story told me that Mr. Dryden had struck off the appropriation for student labor for the holidays. He told me this incidentally. I think I asked him whether many boys were going to remain during the holidays."

From what was said to me I judged there was a lack of harmony between Dr. Mills and Mr. Story. Story complained that certain students went to the President and had their fines taken off after he had fined them for not attending work. I do not know whether it was true or not, but one student was



fined for using profane language. His name was Rice, of Toronto, and he boasted among the students that he had the fine taken off."

R. HARCOURT: "Story told me last fall what has been said about the cattle-man."

JOSEPH VIPOND: "At the time of the visit of the members of the Legislature, Mr. Story asked me who was my representative, and said, 'will you show him around through the stables when he comes; be sure to show him how the stock is managed here;' he made reference to some of the animals being too fat."

Mr. Story, in reply, said Prof. Shaw told him, when the members of the Legislature were visiting the College this last spring, to see that the members went through all his departments. I said, "the boys will do that." "Well," he said, 'tell the boys to go through with them.'

Q. Why did you tell Ferguson to tell his member of the difficulty about the College?

A. I never did it.

Q. Did you not tell Vipond to be particular to show Mr. Magwood, his member, the lumps on the cattle's sides?

A. I said to one of them, "See that the members go through your departments." Prof. Shaw said that if we did not do this the members would be taken over to the dairy, and that was all there would be about it.

Q. Do you not remember telling Vipond to be particular to show the members the lumps on the cattle's sides?

A. I said if half the farmers knew how these cattle were kept they would not buy them.

Q. I think you spoke to Werry—what did you tell him?

A. Werry and Newman were standing together and I said 'Prof. Shaw wants the members to be taken through the departments as well as on the other side of the road, or else, Prof. Shaw says, they will be taken over there and see nothing here.' Mr. Story said he had had conversations with Prof. Shaw every day about lack of harmony, but could not recall any one of them, although pressed to do so.

Mr. MACFIE: "Was working for Story one day and asked him why they did not keep the back part of the farm in better shape. He said that they had not the money to do it, and that the Minister wanted to sell that part of the farm. I said: 'That is not Prof. Shaw's anticipation, is it?' He said: 'No; he wants to buy the whole block.'

He said several of the students had been complaining of getting such low wages when working on cattle; I complained myself. I asked him how it was. He said, according to their orders, they could not give any higher wages to students working on cattle. He said the cattleman was paid so much for instruction and the orders were that since the students were receiving so much for instruction, on cattle, their wages should not be high. I said I never received any instruction. He asked me if the cattleman never gave it, and I said no. That was some time this spring. I think they were paying about seven and a half cents, and elsewhere they usually got nine and nine and a half and did not work any harder."

He told me one afternoon, when we were speaking about the cattle and the sale last fall, that there was a man who came up from Glengarry to purchase an animal that was advertised and he complained one day in the barn before two or three students, that the animal he had come down specially to buy was an animal that should not have been put up at the sale; that he asked the butter-maker at the dairy as to the quality of the animal and her milk, and he said that they could not recover her butter fat except with a separator. Mr. Story said they put up that animal for sale and sold her as a milking cow.

During the dairy course, Mr. Story came over to where some third year students were working. A short time before some cream had been taken from the creamery and one of the students mentioned it. Story said that if it had been any other students than the ones who took it, there would have been quite a row about it. He said the engineer had reported it to the President, and that because they were special favorites of the President, nothing was said about it."

Mr. STORY gave the following evidence :

A. Are you in the habit of retailing stories to Prof. Shaw from time to time ?  
A. Yes, I did not keep anything from him.

Q. Well knowing that the result was to create a harsh feeling between him and the others ?

A. I did not think that.

Q. Reads extract from diary, dated December 11.

On November 30 you saw something in the Bursar's office about the dairy accounts which you repeated to the Professor as follows: " Nov. 30th. 1892—Mr. J. E. Story tells me to-day that in the Bursar's office he was shown a letter by the Bursar from the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Sproule, to the effect that the dairy accounts had been returned to the amount of 700 odd dollars, which had been expended in excess of the appropriation."

Q. Do you remember a conversation you had with a gentleman in Montreal?

A. Yes, with McMillan—I thought it was my duty to tell him that.

Q. " June 5th, 1893.—John McMillan, M.P., of Consance, in conversation with Johnston E. Story, the farm foreman, at Montreal, in the Exchange Hotel, (Point St. Charles), Montreal used the following language: God., Story, Prof. Shaw has been at the bottom of other things and it leads me to believe that he has been at the bottom of this present riot." He (Mr. McMillan) referred to the charges which the Opposition were urging in Parliament in Toronto over the College and things appertaining thereto. He also said, when speaking of the roads made about the College, that " He believed he (Mr. McMillan) could make the roads with less labor. The above conversation with Mr. McMillan took place on May 9th, 1893, and was told to me on the date which introduces this paragraph." Did you tell him for the sake of harmony ?

A. No, just so that he should know what McMillan thought about him.

Q. Then you also show your wife's letters to Prof. Shaw ?

A. Yes, I told Prof. Shaw that Mr. Dyer was displeased about the seed peas he got from us. (Reads extract.)

Q. Had you a conversation with Prof. Shuttleworth about the two men having failed which you repeated to Prof. Shaw. (Reads extract): "June 10th, 1893—The public press stated to-day that H. Story, S. Curzon and E. Eaton had failed in their examination in drawing and would be required to take supplementaries, and that J. A. S. Burns had failed in his examination in Latin." The same evening Prof. Shuttleworth, in talking of the results of the examination with Mr. Story, the farm foreman, said that "It always reflected on the teacher when students failed." This remark seemed a little strange when taken in connection with the fact that 3 of the 4 who failed did so in the subject of drawing—a subject taught by Mr. Sharman, one of the ablest teachers at the College, but one who was known to be in sympathy with the boys who were lifting up their heads against hydra-headed oppression?

A. Yes.

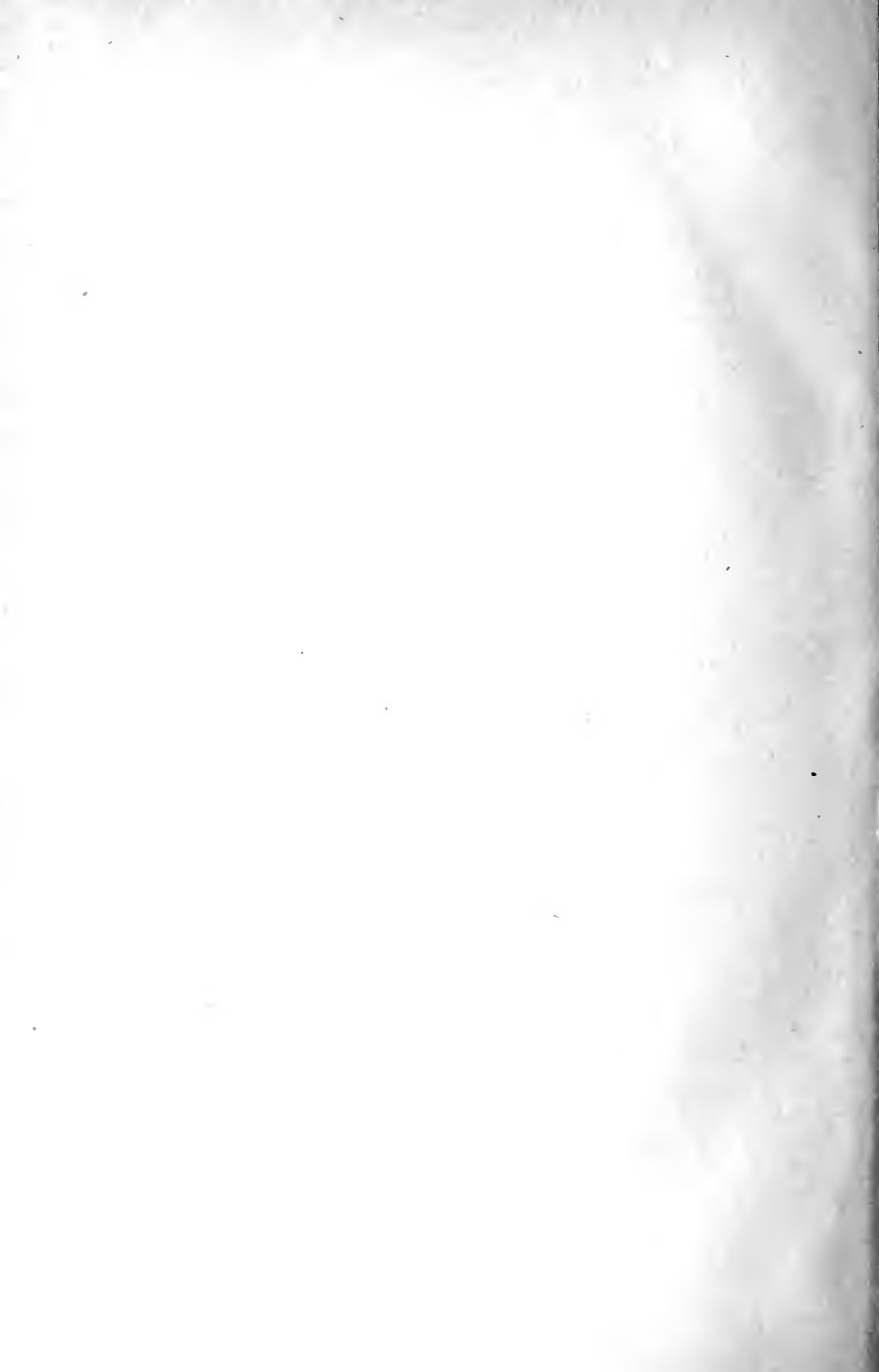
On June 12 you reported a conversation which you overheard between the President and Mr. McCallum. (Reads): "June 12th, 1893—Mr. J. A. B. Sleightholm, B.S.A., of Humber, visited the College May 24th. He met the Bursar at the door of the College and talked with him for a short time. The President, who had been lingering around the door then took the Bursar severely to task as to the purport of the conversation; and more than insinuated to the Bursar that the conversation had been about him (the President). The President added, moreover, that he could not see how it was the graduates were always talking against him. This information was conveyed to me by Mr. Story, the foreman, on the date mentioned above. The Bursar was his informant."

A. That is wrong; I did not stand listening; the Bursar told me.

Q. This was all done for the purpose of harmony?

A. It was not with the intention of creating want of harmony.

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## FINDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.

With reference to the charge of lack of harmony on the part of Dr. Mills, the principal evidence respecting the harmony of the staff and officers of the College prior to 1888 was given by the late assistant resident master, Mr. E. L. Hunt. He stated that the following officers were dismissed or resigned in consequence of a lack of harmony between them and the President of the College, Dr. Mills, namely, Professors Brown, McMurrich, Robertson, himself, Bursar Deacon, Farm Foreman Woods, and Matrons Mrs. Speight, Miss Dunn and Mrs. Martin.

The Commissioners regret to be compelled to report that Mr. Hunt gave his evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner, apparently with one object in view namely, to injure the President, towards whom he admitted having very bitter feelings. His evidence at times was conflicting and contradictory on important matters.

It was apparent from his own and other evidence given upon the subject that he had been influenced against the President by Mrs. Martin when matron, and that this feeling became intensified upon the dismissal of Mrs. Martin.

He has apparently been doing all in his power to poison the minds of one or two of the officers and several of the ex-students against the President, and was one of the chief agitators for this investigation.

Upon the evidence of Dr. Mills, Prof. Robertson and others, your Commissioners are of opinion that Mr. Hunt was entirely mistaken as to the relations of Dr. Mills and the officers named, other than Mrs. Speight, whose removal at the President's request was justifiable.

With reference to the lack of harmony alleged to have been caused by President Mills towards Prof. Shaw, your Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence establishes that wherever lack of harmony existed it was at first caused by Prof. Shaw's actions towards the President, in (among other things) talking against the ability of the President to outsiders, as shown by the letter written to him by Hon. Charles Drury, then Minister of Agriculture, a few months after his appointment, and his continued refusal to acknowledge the authority of the President.

The cause of the lack of harmony was, in the opinion of your Commissioners, not attributable to Dr. Mills, but to Prof. Shaw.

With respect to the conduct of Dr. Mills, it appears that Mr. Hunt stated to Sharman and others that he was an untruthful man, and that this statement was accepted by them and was their only evidence in support of the charge that the

President was a false man. Three of the ex-students, namely, Buchanan, Brodie and Sleightholm, stated that the reason they objected to the President was that he had found fault with them while in the College, having on one or two occasions called them names they considered improper.

Prof. Robertson, in his evidence, stated that he had found fault with the President in consequence of some matters of discipline, and the dismissal of Mrs. Martin. It was evident that Prof. Robertson had not known all the circumstances connected with the different matters complained of by him at the time he felt aggrieved. He spoke highly of the President in his position at the College, and considered that he was doing good work ; and that he personally did not leave through any lack of harmony with the President, and that he never found it impracticable to get his work well done.

Prof. Shaw stated in his evidence that Dr. Mills was an untrue man, but gave no instance of untruthfulness in support of this general charge.

Two or three of the present students, and Mr. H. B. Sharman, the assistant chemist, gave evidence that the President was false and alleged in support of that statement that the President had stated to the two gentlemen making inquiry into the late trouble against Mr. McCrae, the assistant resident master, that he did not know the minds of the third year students in that regard. This statement of the President's was undoubtedly true, for we find that in the evidence of Mr. Ferguson he gave the circumstances of the third year students agreeing to go before the President and state their feelings on the matter, but when they went before him, they declined to do so, and Prof. Shaw found fault with them for their action.

Another occasion stated by these students and Mr. Sharman showing the President to be "false," was in reading a telegram to the students from the Minister of Agriculture respecting their attendance at lectures prior to the investigation into the McCrae trouble. The telegram and papers respecting that matter bear out the President's statement that he read only what had been sent to him, and that the students and Sharman were mistaken.

Mr. John I. Hobson, Chairman of the Advisory Board in connection with the College, spoke in the highest terms of the President's character.

In our opinion the attempt thus made to defame and damage the good name of the President has utterly failed.

We are of opinion that the President has on certain occasions acted harshly in speaking to students, and possibly to some members of the staff, but the circumstances under which he did so evidently required stern discipline.

With reference to the instances of lack of harmony given by Prof. Shaw, first, those against the President, and second, those against the Minister of Agriculture, the evidence fully establishes the fact that Prof. Shaw had no ground

for complaint whatever. The instances given were most trivial in their nature, and had evidently been previously made use of by him for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the students against the President and the Minister of Agriculture.

Your Commissioners find the evidence establishes that the President was justified in all his actions in the instances referred by Prof. Shaw, and that they were of a most trivial nature. We fail to understand how any gentleman of intelligence could look upon such matters as instances of lack of harmony on the part of the head of the institution, whose duty it was to keep an oversight of all matters connected with the outside and inside departments.

We are of opinion that the real difficulty with Prof. Shaw was his desire to obtain full control of the agricultural department, without responsibility to the Minister, the President or any other officer. He persistently refused to be guided by the President, or to submit in any way to his authority from the day of his appointment up to the present time. The President acted within his authority given him in the by-laws in the instances mentioned.

In connection with the action of Dr. Mills in many of the instances above referred to your Commissioners find that he was remiss in not upholding his authority over the agricultural department on all such occasions. Had he done so, we are of opinion that much of the present difficulty would never have arisen.

With reference to the instances of lack of harmony with the Minister given by Prof. Shaw, your Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence proves that Prof. Shaw was desirous of evading all responsibility to the Minister of the day. The letters written first by Hon. Charles Drury, and subsequently by Hon. John Dryden, fully prove the difficulties they had to contend with through the actions of Prof. Shaw. His replies thereto were in several instances most impertinent.

With reference to Barnett, the herdsman, while we are of opinion that the herdsman acted improperly, at least on one occasion, namely, with reference to the sheep pen, and that he expressed himself toward Prof. Shaw in a manner that was unbecoming, we find that it was the duty of Prof. Shaw, having charge of that department, to give such instructions to the herdsman as would enable him to attend to his duties efficiently. This Prof. Shaw admittedly declined to do. He blames Barnett for over-feeding, but is unable to give any instance in which that was done. He, on the other hand, neglected to make enquiry into the quantity of feed supplied to the stock by Barnett from time to time, and also refused to give detailed instructions as to the manner of feeding. He admitted that he seldom visited the stables to ascertain what was being fed, or the manner of feeding, or how the cattle, sheep and pigs were being taken care

of. He appeared to judge that Barnett was over-feeding from the fact that the cattle were too fat and were unprolific, and that the cost of feeding was much larger than formerly.

It is no doubt true that the cattle have been kept in high condition, but, as stated by Dr. Grenside and Mr. Hobson, that was absolutely necessary for educational purposes, and especially necessary considering the position of the institution to the public, and the liability to adverse criticism in case they were not found in proper condition.

We are of opinion that Prof. Shaw, in connection with Mr. Story, the Farm Foreman, early took a dislike to Barnett, because, without reasons, they considered him to be a friend of the Minister of Agriculture, and believed him, as Prof. Shaw states in his evidence, to be kept there by the Minister as a spy. There was no evidence whatever to show that Prof. Shaw's belief had any foundation in fact. On the contrary, it was shown conclusively that Barnett received no instructions whatever from the Minister, nor was he there for the purpose of informing the Minister of any acts of Prof. Shaw or of any other officer in connection with the institution, but was retained by the Minister solely on the ground of his qualities as a herdsman and feeder of stock. These qualities are fully upheld by the evidence of Dr. Grenside, Veterinary Surgeon to the institution for eleven years, and by Mr. Hobson, Chairman of the Advisory Board since its inception.

We are of opinion that Prof. Shaw attempted to interfere with Barnett by endeavoring to impose upon him as his assistant an old man, who had acted previously as helper, and had proved himself utterly unfit for succeeding in consequence of his fear of the bulls. These facts were stated by Barnett to Prof. Shaw, and notwithstanding such knowledge the Professor desired to compel Barnett to accept him. Barnett was subsequently upheld in his actions in this matter by the Advisory Board.

With respect to finding fault with the Minister for purchasing stock in the Old Country on account of the expenditure, it appears that Prof. Shaw was aware of the stock being purchased. It appears that the Minister obtained an increased grant to cover the over-expenditure on account of such purchase, as shown in the Public Accounts for the year 1891, page x.

With reference to his difficulties about the bulletins, we consider that, instead of finding fault, Prof. Shaw should have been grateful to the Minister and his Deputy for correcting the many mistakes therein, which, had they been published in the form presented by Prof. Shaw, must have been ridiculed by the public generally.

Respecting the assistance for work in his office, your Commissioners are of opinion that, while doing as much work as an ordinary editor (for which he received at least \$900 a year in addition to his annual salary from the Govern-



ment, and without the knowledge of the Minister or members of the Government, or the President of the College), it ill became Prof. Shaw to complain of over-work in the performance of his official duties under the circumstances. When the Minister of Agriculture proposed to relieve him from the experimental department in order to give him more time for his remaining duties, he found fault with the Minister for even proposing it, and accused the Minister of insulting him by such proposition.

As to the complaint that he did not have an opportunity of purchasing stock in time for experimental work in one instance, the evidence produced by himself was that he wrote to the Minister for money on October 19, 1892, and his wishes were at once complied with, as soon as he accepted the conditions proposed by the Minister on which the stock should be purchased.

As to charging Prof. Shaw with being responsible for large over-expenditure, the evidence fully establishes that ever since his appointment the expenditure in his special department has exceeded the estimates.

Your Commissioners would respectfully refer to the record book kept by Prof. Shaw, in which he entered all matters that would have a bearing against the Minister, President and other officers of the institution in case an investigation should be held. This book is dated 28th October, 1889.

As to the conduct of Prof. Shaw, your Commissioners cannot condemn him too severely. We are of opinion that he has systematically poisoned the minds of students from the date of assuming his duties up to the time of this investigation against the President of the College and the Minister for the time being. His opportunities for so doing were facilitated, as he himself stated, by his working with the students in the fields and on the roads.

Prof. Shaw was warned by Minister Drury of the dangerous results of such conduct shortly after his appointment. It was pointed out to him by the Hon. Mr. Drury in a letter, dated December 13, 1889, that "nothing can be more destructive to the harmonious working of an institution than for any officer to fall into the habit of explaining to students that he desired to pursue a certain course, but was prevented from so doing because some one in authority did not concur with his views."

He won the confidence of the students in many ways, some by giving them employment at the expense of the Government as drivers, others by showing an interest in their welfare, and then mentioning his grievances, giving them to understand that he was a much abused man, and that he was unable to do for them and the farm as much as he would like because his powers were being curtailed by the Minister and the President, who were oppressing and hampering him in the way above indicated.

He has in this way shown a very marked and deplorable want of loyalty towards the Minister and the President as well as towards the institution, and has done much to bring about the present feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among the students and ex-students, he invariably making them believe that he was a victim and the Minister and the President his oppressors.

Your Commissioners have set forth in this regard certain facts that were proven against Prof. Shaw: first, the purchase of his own cattle after his appointment in the name of his servant, and without the knowledge or consent of the Minister or the President, and in direct violation of the by-laws of the institution.

We also find that he was guilty of gross neglect in not keeping a proper account of travelling expenses during the month of January, 1893, whilst on a tour in connection with Farmers' Institute meetings. We are of opinion that he received the sum of at least thirty dollars over and above the actual expenses incurred and paid out by him for the delegation during this tour. His explanations as to the discrepancy in the accounts were most unsatisfactory, and fail to account for the overcharges. The manner of rendering the account was well known to himself, and there were columns for putting down the items that he claimed to have paid out, but he neglected or ignored the same. He kept the account, according to his own evidence, carelessly on slips of paper which he afterwards destroyed. His evidence on this subject was contradictory in many respects, and although six months had not elapsed from the date of expenditure to the time of giving his evidence, and all that expenditure made within fifteen working days, he stated that he could not remember how the sum of forty dollars over-expended was incurred other than by a general statement that he had paid out all he had charged.

Your Commissioners opened the investigation in Toronto, on June 14, 1893, in consequence of a number of the students being there attending to receive their degrees prior to their departure for home. This was done for the purpose of obtaining their evidence, and also saving expense and delay in bringing them before the Commission from their various homes. After examining such students and two or three others who attended on June 14 and 15, your Commissioners adjourned to the College, and continued the examination of witnesses on June 16. Prior to commencing such examination at the College, your Commissioners publicly referred to the examinations in Toronto and the reasons for holding same. Prof. Shaw was present when such announcement was made. His son was examined in Toronto and was present during the examination of nearly all the other witnesses there, and from remarks made by Prof. Shaw during the investigation, it was evident that he was aware of the nature of the evidence so given. At the close of the investigation Prof. Shaw handed in a letter to

your Commissioners, in which he protested against the action of your Commissioners in taking the evidence in Toronto without his knowledge, in the presence of Dr. Mills. Your Commissioners informed Prof. Shaw that the investigation was a public one, that they allowed the public to be present, refused admission to no one; that Dr. Mills came in after the first witness had been examined; that there were no charges made against Prof. Shaw or any other officer. Prof. Shaw was then asked if he had been prevented from calling any evidence by your Commissioners, or if he had any further evidence to give before the Commission closed, to which he answered: "No, sir."

Your Commissioners beg to state that Prof. Shaw was represented during the greater part of the investigation by able counsel; no other officer asked the same privilege; and that your Commissioners sent for such witnesses as he required, the expenses of same being borne by the Government.

With reference to H. B. Sharman, the Assistant Chemist, we find that he had unduly interested himself in connection with the student movement against the Assistant Resident Master, Mr. McCrae. It appears that he consulted with them from time to time, and apparently encouraged them in their actions. He also alleged in the presence of students that the President was an untruthful man. He informed Prof. Shuttleworth that the president was a liar. He obtained from one of the students a register containing the names and addresses of ex-students, and without the knowledge or consent of the President, forwarded it to Mr. Morgan, of Strathroy, an ex-student, for the purpose of helping him to communicate with the ex-students to enlist their sympathies in the agitation for an investigation of the College. He stated to at least two of the students that they should keep the matter quiet and not inform the President of what he had done.

His acts in connection with both matters were, in the opinion of your Commissioners, such as would lead to disloyalty among the students and influence them to dishonorable acts, especially as it was shown by one of the students that he advised them to recommend a student being called on behalf of Mr. McCrae during the investigation into that trouble, believing, as he stated, that such student would give evidence detrimental to Mr. McCrae.

With respect to Mr. Johnston E. Story, the Farm Foreman, your Commissioners are of opinion that he has been active, in connection with Prof. Shaw, for some years in poisoning the minds of students against the Minister and the President. He reported every little circumstance that came to his knowledge to Prof. Shaw that he considered would occasion discord between Prof. Shaw and the Minister, the President or any officer of the institution.

We are also of opinion that he has not, as farm foreman, attended to his duties in looking after student labor and the regular farm labor as required of him, and that the large expenditure for labor has been largely owing to his laxity in overseeing his work.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that it is a great mistake to require him to travel throughout the country purchasing stock, and thus neglecting his legitimate duties as farm foreman.

Your Commissioners beg respectfully to report that the petition presented by the ex-students calling for this investigation, was so presented by friends of Prof. Shaw, asking for the appointment of four Commissioners, three of whom they knew to be opposed to Dr. Mills, the President of the College, and evidently with the intention of having Dr. Mills removed from his position as President. The evidence given by them shows how greatly mistaken they were in the grounds for seeking the investigation.

In conclusion, your Commissioners regret to be compelled to report that the manner in which some of the students gave their evidence indicated that they were not desirous of giving all the information within their knowledge. In this connection we would mention the name of Mr. W. M. Newman, who we believe evaded the questions in a very dishonest manner, and we would also report that his actions among the other students are deserving of the highest condemnation.

This investigation has clearly proved to your Commissioners that it is in the interest of the institution that the rules, regulations and by-laws in connection with the institution should be rigidly enforced; that it is absolutely necessary that there should be only one head to the institution, and he alone responsible to the Minister for the proper discharge of the duties of all the staff and officers connected therewith, and that the College by-laws are sufficiently strict and definite if properly enforced.

We have the honor to forward herewith the evidence taken during the investigation, together with all documents referred to therein.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN WINCHESTER (Chairman).

JOHN WATTERWORTH,

J. S. PEARCE,

Commissioners.

Toronto, July 20, 1893.





